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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

FIRST RETURNS IN "THE DIGEST'S" 15,000,000 POLL

WHAT DOES AMERICA THINK of the Mellon Plan? Common consent, it appears, makes this the leading question of to-day. Tax-reduction has the right of way, both in Congress and in our State Legislatures. It is the most pressing problem with financial expert, law-maker and plain John Citizen. A number of factors have forced the Mellon Plan for tax-reduction into special prominence, and it must be disposed of first. What is the national will with regard to this plan?

In order to provide an answer to all and sundry whom it may concern, THE DIGEST is conducting a national referendum, during which the question will be submitted to approximately 15,000,000 citizens. The poll now under way is, in most particulars, the greatest and most representative unofficial canvass ever undertaken by any magazine in the history of the United States. The only other polls comparable to it are the "Presidential Primary," conducted by THE DIGEST three years ago, and the poll on Prohibition and the Soldiers' Bonus, which was taken in July, 1922. During each of these polls, about 10,000,000 ballots were mailed out—one-third less than will be distributed under the present plan.

SECRET BALLOT—No Signature—No Condition—No Obligation—Just Mark and Mail at Once

Do you favor the Mellon plan for Tax Reduction?

Secretary Mellon says his plan can not be carried out if the Bonus to Ex-Service men is paid.

not for use

If you do favor the Mellon Plan mark a **X** under "Yes" YES ☐

If you oppose the Mellon Plan mark a **X** under "No" NO ☐

To assist in tabulation by States, please write the name of your State here: ______

FAC-SIMILE OF THE CARD THAT CARRIES THE VOTE

Approximately 15,000,000 of these ballots have been mailed in separate envelops, each bearing a one-cent stamp to prepay return postage. The card is pictured here only to illustrate how the vote was taken, and can not be used as a ballot.

The first scattering returns in the present huge "straw vote" have been received, and are shown in tabulation on the next page. A far larger return will undoubtedly be received in time for tabulation and discussion in the next number of this magazine.

In presenting these returns THE DIGEST wishes to emphasize that unusual precautions have been taken to make this poll truly representative. No propaganda accompanies the ballot, and no attempt is made to influence the opinion of the voter.

The reproduction of the ballot, centered in this page, tells a small part of the story of the safeguards with which the voting is surrounded. Each post-card ballot is sent by mail in a separate envelop, personally addrest in writing, to the person for whom it is intended. On the "address" side, the ballot carries a one-cent stamp. The card itself is ingeniously prepared to prevent counterfeiting, and any attempt at plural voting is likely to involve the serious offense of tampering with the United States mails.

The value of the vote as a true criterion of public opinion is indicated by a comparison between the total electorate of the United States and the number of ballots sent out during the poll. The complete vote at the last presidential election was less than 27,000,000, so it will be seen that THE DIGEST'S distribution of 15,000,000 post-card ballots will include more than half the total number of people who voted for president in 1920.

Careful arrangements have been made to insure that the ballot shall be distributed with absolute impartiality among all classes, occupations and political classifications. In this matter, as in others, THE DIGEST will serve merely as an unbiased registrar and disseminator of opinions and facts. The temper of the country, as revealed by the poll, will undoubtedly prove illuminating to Congress, and thus play a part in the fate of tax-reduction as it may be enacted into law. It is therefore logical and imperative that all ballot-holders with convictions in the matter should mark and return their ballots at once, if they have not already done so.

It is too early as yet, of course, to hazard any opinion as to what the final result will be. It is possible at present merely to record the fact that the Mellon Plan seems to have a decisive "edge" on the voting, in the count of the comparatively few and scattering returns so far received. The division of the total of 107,145 votes, as shown in detail in the table on the next page, gives a percentage of 81.5 for the measure to 18.5 opposed. These returns, however, are chiefly from the Eastern part of the country, which is credited with being more "financially minded" than most of the other sections. It is the section where "adjusted compensation" for soldiers and sailors is least in favor, and it is also, by and large, the section of conservative Republicanism, of the Coolidge-Mellon type. Mr. Mellon has flatly stated that the bonus can not be paid if his tax-reduction plan is carried through, and his long controversy with the American Legion is known to all readers of the newspapers. It is, therefore, significant that in the few votes so far received from the West North Central group of States, the percentages run 67.5 for the plan as against 32.5 opposed, while

THE LITERARY DIGEST POLL ON THE MELLON PLAN FOR TAX-REDUCTION

Votes Received up to and Including January 23, 1924

	Favor the Mellon Plan Votes "Yes"	Oppose the Mellon Plan Votes "No"
NEW ENGLAND STATES		
1 Maine	566	104
2 New Hampshire	632	86
3 Vermont	301	32
4 Massachusetts	9,333	1,180
5 Rhode Island	54	8
6 Connecticut	1,905	237
TOTAL VOTES	12,791	1,647
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES		
1 New York	24,759	3,338
2 New Jersey	5,022	630
3 Pennsylvania	20,814	3,874
TOTAL VOTES	50,595	7,842
EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Ohio	8,911	3,577
2 Indiana	139	72
3 Illinois	12,511	5,941
4 Michigan	82	30
5 Wisconsin	66	26
TOTAL VOTES	21,709	9,646
WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Minnesota	89	30
2 Iowa	66	30
3 Missouri	66	29
4 North Dakota	7	4
5 South Dakota	9	6
6 Nebraska	28	24
7 Kansas	43	25
TOTAL VOTES	308	148
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Kentucky	33	8
2 Tennessee	31	9
3 Alabama	22	3
4 Mississippi	8	2
TOTAL VOTES	94	22

	Favor the Mellon Plan Votes "Yes"	Oppose the Mellon Plan Votes "No"
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Arkansas	11	1
2 Louisiana	10	5
3 Oklahoma	21	11
4 Texas	53	23
TOTAL VOTES	95	40
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES		
1 Delaware	15	—
2 Maryland	633	148
3 District of Columbia	31	5
4 Virginia	49	13
5 West Virginia	43	14
6 North Carolina	18	9
7 South Carolina	12	6
8 Georgia	22	2
9 Florida	20	3
TOTAL VOTES	843	200
MOUNTAIN STATES		
1 Montana	7	4
2 Idaho	10	2
3 Wyoming	5	4
4 Colorado	19	12
5 New Mexico	5	2
6 Arizona	5	3
7 Utah	8	6
8 Nevada	2	1
TOTAL VOTES	61	34
PACIFIC STATES		
1 Washington	58	13
2 Oregon	24	6
3 California	92	24
TOTAL VOTES	174	43
STATES UNKNOWN	668	185
GRAND TOTAL VOTES	87,338	19,807

GRAND TOTAL TO JANUARY 23, 1924, INCLUSIVE, 107,145

in the New England States the percentages are 88.6 in favor, and only 11.4 opposed.

The bonus advocates are, of course, especially strong in the Midwest and Far West, and their influence will undoubtedly be felt as these sections of the country are heard from. Their attitude is already reflected in commentaries accompanying ballots, or written on the ballots themselves. Thus no less than 103 voters against the Mellon Plan, in the first 50,000 ballots counted, took occasion to note that they opposed the plan because it did not provide for the bonus.

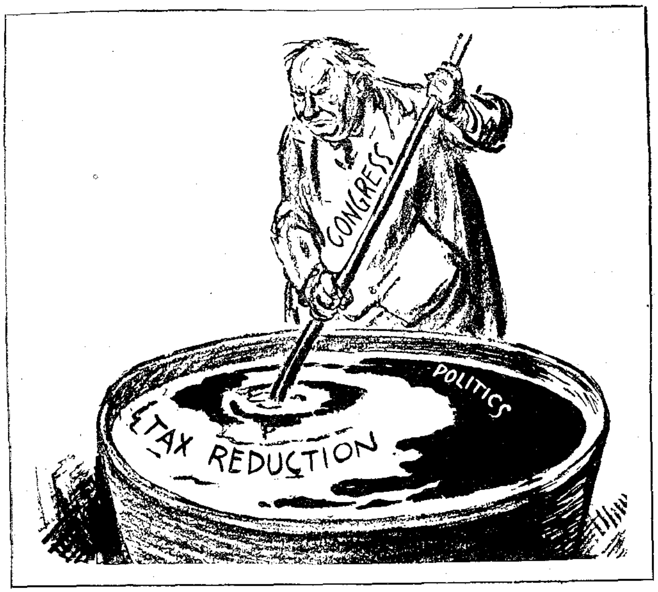
Illustrative of another angle of the same state of opinion, 33 ballots, marked in the "Yes" column, bore such notes as "With Bonus," or "And the Soldier Bonus," or "And pay the bonus—it can be done." The American Legion, it appears, has issued a call "to all Legion officers, and all Legionaires," in which it charges that "a clever and colossal campaign has been carried on by wealthy and selfish interests seeking to discredit the adjusted compensation bill." The Legion is also sponsoring a circular letter in which, it is asserted, the Treasury Department's own figures show that a bonus may be paid, and still leave sufficient surplus to permit a substantial reduction in taxes. This argument is summed up in a "sticker," which has been pasted on the card-ballots of some of those who voted for the Mellon Plan, but disagree with its originator's statement that its operation will make a bonus impossible.

A noticeable detail of the voting is the fact, that of the hundred or so commentators who oppose the Mellon Plan because it does not provide a bonus, only four of them sign themselves as ex-soldiers. "No bonus, no fight—a vet," is the note on one card. "An ex-officer in the World War," signs another man, under his "No" vote. "When the mellon is cut, who gets the seeds?" asks a third voter who signs himself "Ex-service man." The fourth man uses the card to vote in favor of a bonus, by scratching out the words "Mellon Plan" and writing the word "Bonus" in its place. He signs his ballot: "From one who layed in the mud of France."

On the other hand, 23 men who voted in favor of the Mellon plan took the trouble to note on their cards that they were ex-service men. "As an ex-service man, I regard the bonus as a 'hold-up' of the people by the politicians, who hope to buy a few votes for themselves," writes a "vet," who also takes the trouble to sign his name and address. "I am an ex-service man, but believe that it's too late for a general bonus for ex-service men. Let's not forget our disabled men—take better care of them," advises another voter. "Ex-service man—against the bonus"; "Service in the World War"; "As an ex-service man, I believe lower taxes would be a greater help to veterans than a bonus,"—so run other commentaries.

One bonus advocate goes so far as to suspect, in THE DIGEST'S attempt to get a vote on the Mellon Plan, "a gigantic plot" to prejudice voters against adjusted compensation. Another critic objects that the words, "Secretary Mellon says his plan can not be carried out if the bonus to ex-service men is paid," should not have appeared on the ballot. The words were included, it might be mentioned, so that the voter would not be under any misapprehension as to what the plan signifies. As a further precaution against misunderstanding, it was mentioned in the letter accompanying the ballot that:

> "The Mellon Plan is not without strong opposition. An important fault with the plan, according to such leaders as William G. McAdoo, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, and Com. John R. Quinn of the American Legion, is that it excludes the soldiers' bonus,



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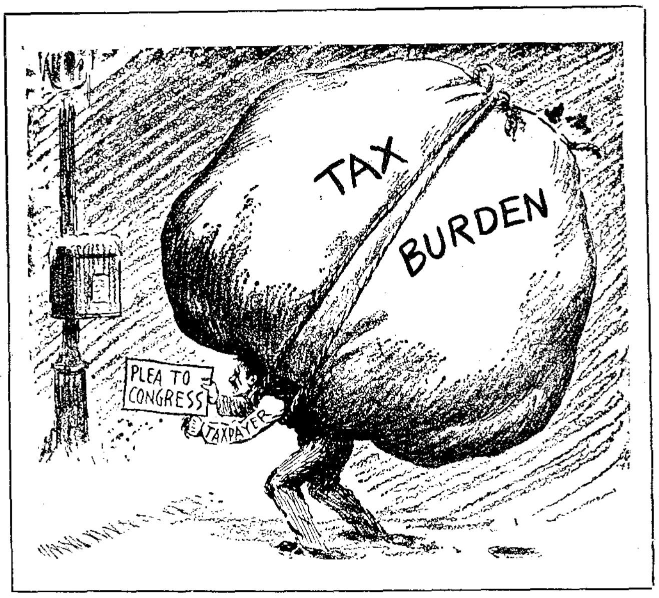
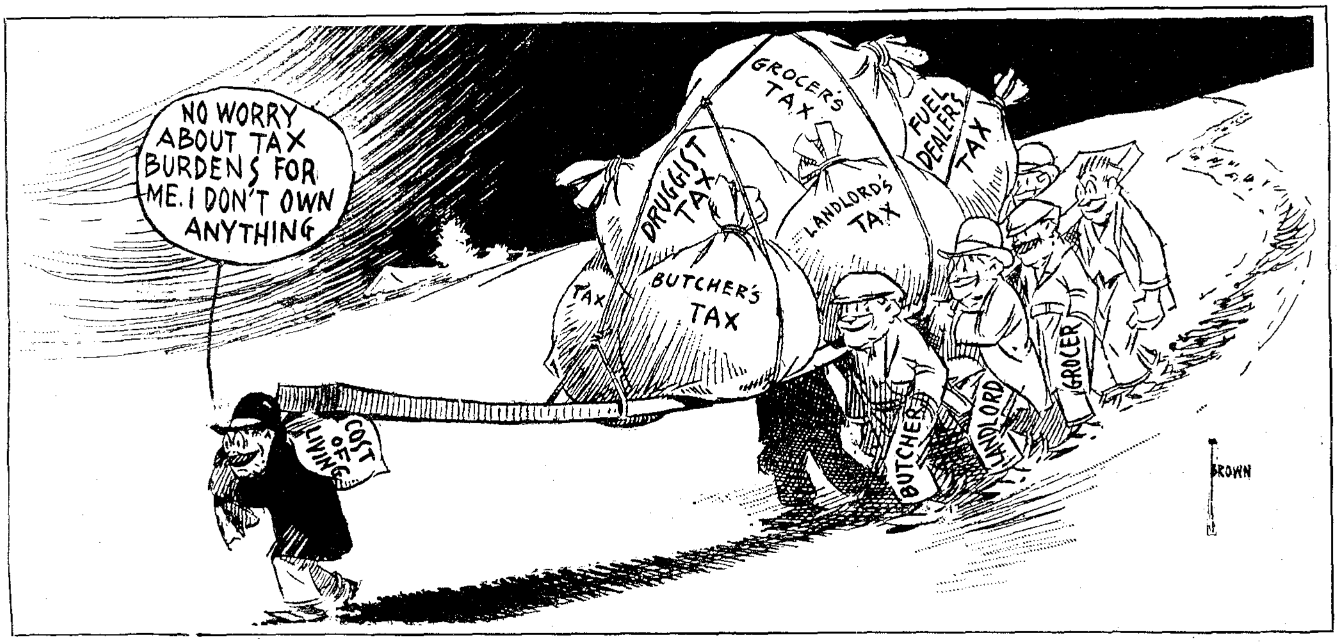
THEY DON'T MIX

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World*.



THE "PROPAGANDIST"

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.



THE MAN WHO THINKS THE OTHER FELLOWS PAY THE HIGH TAXES

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

THE TAX-REDUCTION DRAMA IN THREE SCENES

which they strongly believe should be paid, and which they claim can be paid without preventing some tax-reduction."

Thus the voter has all aspects of the matter before him, with no attempt to advise or influence him one way or the other, and can vote intelligently with full information on both sides of the question.

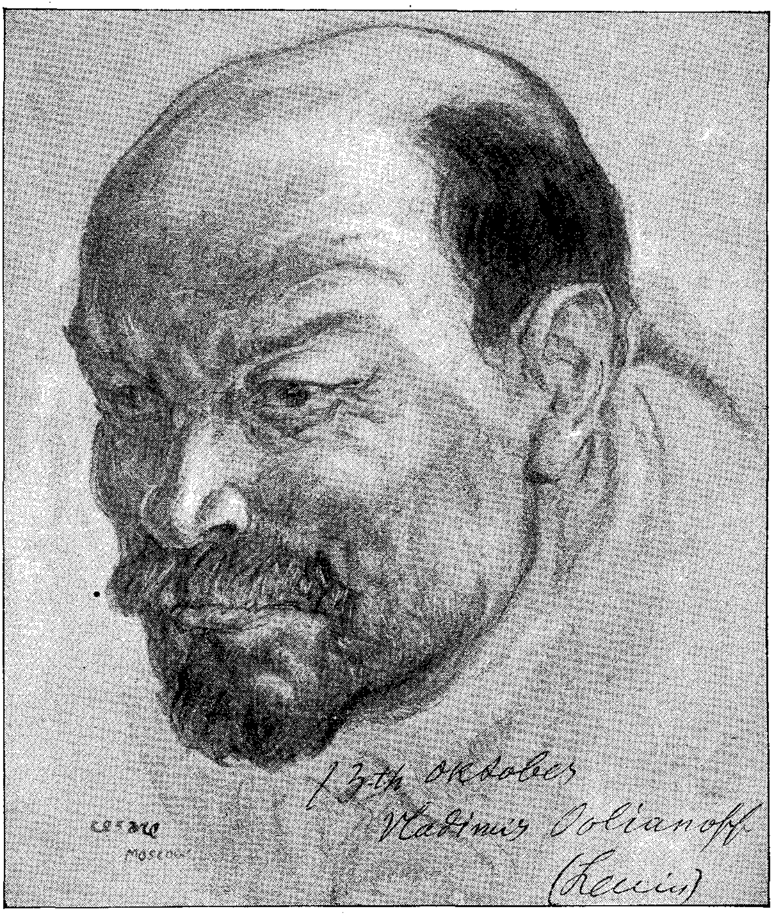
One lively source of opposition to Mr. Mellon's scheme, as suggested both by the tabulation of the first vote, as shown herewith, and by the occasional commentaries that accompany the ballots, comes from voters who believe that a compromise plan would benefit a greater number of people. These objections, it seems to be indicated, are chiefly from Democratic sources, or from people who feel that, in the words of one of the objectors, "This Mellon Plan must be modified to favor the poorer classes." Another comment runs: "I am not a Democrat, but think their plan about right." A number of others who vote "No," have taken the trouble to explain that the Democratic plan or some compromise plan is preferred. "The Mellon Plan is for the big tax-dodger," is the belief of several voters, and one man remarks that "if amended by the Democrats, it's O. K." "I favor the Garner substitute plan as outlined in THE LITERARY DIGEST," writes a Brooklyn man, and several other Brooklyn residents express themselves in favor of the exemption of all "family" incomes under $5,000.

The old idea that a tax on light wines and beers might be used to pay the bonus, crops up with comparative frequency among the comments on the poll. "Why not remit the taxes of all ex-service men?" suggests another commentator, who is anxious that some reward for veterans should come out of the shuffle. "The movies" are given a side-swipe in the suggestion, made by three voters, that the tax on movie-tickets should be increased. One commentator believes that taxes are all right as they are; another advises, "Abolish all taxes," and a third complains that the Mellon Plan "seems too radical a reduction."

Most of these comments and objections, however, are merely straws which serve to indicate, in a small way, how the straw-votes are going. The total vote shows approximately 99.44 per cent. pure "Yeses" and "Noes."

LENIN

NIKOLAI LENIN'S "Great Experiment" in government, still unfinished, has cost the lives of uncounted Russian men and women, and has cast a terror of "the Red blight" over millions of other lives outside of Russia. Yet when death came to this man who has been described as "one of the great wreckers of history," "the greatest rebel against society of this or perhaps any other generation," "the Judas of the real Russian revolution," and "another Scourge of God," it was startling to note the number of voices raised in sincere tribute to his greatness. When the news of his death was announced to the All-Soviet Congress, a Moscow correspondent tells us, "almost every one in the great theater in which the Congress meets burst into tears," and it was proposed to make January 21, the day he died, a day of mourning in the Russian calendar. Altho he had turned their world topsy-turvy for them, we are told, crowds of people stood with bared heads in the icy air along the twenty miles of railroad between the little town of Gorky and Moscow while his funeral train went by.



Courtesy of the New York "Times"

GONE TO HIS REWARD

Here in the United States the press records many strikingly contradictory estimates of the man who was the organizer and leader of the movement which became known as Bolshevism, and which he characterized as "the Great Experiment: the dictatorship of the proletariat." Listening first to those voices which find much to praise in him, we find Gov. James P. Goodrich of Indiana, who was sent to Russia by our Government shortly after the close of the World War, describing him as "one of the greatest characters of the century." "I think Lenin's influence in Russia since the Revolution was extremely good," says Norman Hapgood, editor of *Hearst's International Magazine;* and the Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes, of the Community Church, New York, calls him "the greatest man produced by the war." "History," agrees Arthur Brisbane in the New York *American,* "will call him a man remarkable and great—great in power, in persistency, great in extraordinary success." Mr. Brisbane goes on to say:

"Never has that success been paralleled in all the world's history.

"What man except Lenin can you mention, a theorist and dreamer for years, that ever lived to put his theories into practise, with them governing a great nation?

"Plato dreamed and wrote of his model republic. The world reads 'The Republic' still. It never existed; never could exist.

"The world reads More's 'Utopia.' It's only a name in a book, a name well concocted of two Greek words, meaning 'not' and 'place' or no place. . . .

"Rousseau, Hobbes, Charles Fourier, great intellectual genius, dozens of the great and small have imagined their 'perfect government.'

"Among them all, Lenin, now dead and gone to his place in history, is the only one that lived to try his dream in practise. . . .

"Lenin's power was in his absolute honesty, sincerity, devotion to his own convictions.

"One hundred and twenty millions of Russians mourn his death. They trusted him, and they COULD trust him."

"Lenin was personally a man of great ability, of simple habits and tastes, as incorruptible as Robespierre, and with a sincere desire to improve the material conditions of the Russian people," avers the Brooklyn *Citizen.* But it adds: "He was, however, a dreamer and a visionary, and such men are a danger for every country where they attain power." "In the most civilized nations, as in the most primitive, they still look to Russia, Lenin's Russia, as the source whence leading shall come for the new social heavens and a newly regenerated earth," says the New York *World,* in which we read further:

"To have been the recognized chief in a movement that has so deeply stirred masses of men in widely distant lands entitles Lenin to a place, now, among the few leaders of the first rank in his own time. How it will fare with his ideas and ideals in future only those will foretell who are rash in prophecy. Historians yet unborn may better write his epitaph."

As the Newark *News* sees it, Lenin's death coincides almost exactly with the failure of his dream—"with the definite end of the régime he founded and the ideas he stood for." This paper goes on to say of him:

"He was the life and soul of the Bolshevik upheaval. He was the symbol of the revolution and the interpreter of its spirit. Of the great masses of the Russian people, some looked on him as the inspired leader, while others, ignorant and stupefied by the events of 1917, were taught to think of him as a saint and to follow him unquestioningly.

"It is doubtful, however, if Lenin ever had the moral influence in Russia itself that the legend of him had among the Red industrial masses of Western Europe. It was among them that his real hope lay. He was merely using Russia as headquarters, but the following he was playing for was sweating in the factories of Europe.

"How near did he come to the world revolution that was the goal of his dreams? No one will ever know. But those who had their fingers on the pulse of Western Europe, England, France, Italy, Germany, during the years 1920 and 1921 often trembled at the apparently narrow margin that separated them from the last fatal rise in temperature that would have marked the upset of the old order.

"As Wilsonism sank under the heel of post-war reaction, Lenin stood boldly out to bid for leadership of the new era of liberty and progress that was to be mankind's reward for the war torture they had passed through.

"It was the farmer who steered the great Bolshevik leader onto the rocks. Agriculture and Communism will not mate. They are age-old enemies.

"Lenin dies as the farmer of Russia gets firmly on his feet again. Last year, for the first time since the revolution, Russia officially and bountifully exported her old crop of grain.

"His death marks the end of the greatest, tho not the first, experiment at Socialism; the failure of the greatest, tho not the first, attempt at Communism."

Turning to the less sympathetic estimates, we find the New York *Herald* characterizing him as "at once the most sinister and mysterious figure born of the war." He was "undoubtedly an evil man" avers the Washington *Star;* and the Detroit *Free Press* describes his rule as "more ruthless, conscienceless, and immeasurably more sanguinary and destructive than ever had been that of the Romanoffs." His life, thinks the New York *Sun*, "is a monument to the evil that misdirected abilities and sincerity can accomplish." "He destroyed the church and the empire, the only two organizations Russia had, and he put nothing in their place except a theory," says Professor Michael in the New York *World*. "The result," he adds, "is chaos, social, spiritual and economic chaos." And in the New York *Tribune* we read:

"Nikolai Lenin will be remembered as the man who had the first opportunity to apply Marxism on a grand scale, and who demonstrated conclusively the utter futility of the experiment. Soviet Russia under his régime was the last word in national communism. It was also the last word in economic disintegration and political despotism.

"Lenin was inevitably attracted to what was worst in Marxism. His older brother had been executed under the empire for participation in a revolutionary plot. He resolved to take revenge on the old order. Marxism was his weapon. He exploited its doctrine of hatred and unappeasable class warfare. He was more interested in destroying the monarchy, the Church, the bourgeoisie and the institution of private property than he was concerned with the social and political system which should supplant them.

"Marxism implies a social system in which the proletariat, when it comes to power, is to seek its own good after its own fashion. Socialism in its more idealistic aspect insists on self-determination within the proletariat state and lays stress on brotherhood, self-sacrifice and a measure of what are commonly known as neighborliness and patriotism. But these things made no appeal to Lenin. His program was one of revenge and destruction."

But it is in the New York *Evening Post* that we find the most scathing arraignment of the man who, it believes, achieved "the very eminence of infamy":

"Every sorrow that has fallen on the world since its beginning fell upon Russia with his coming. His outriders were the Four Horsemen. He found Russia a nation and left it a fallow field, furrowed with graves and flecked with blood.

"Lenin had strength. That very strength was a curse to Russia. He was clear-eyed. How, then, could his dying vision fail to glimpse the dark path down which he had driven Russia?

"If the fantoms of Russia's dead might but gather to receive the ghost of Lenin!

"He should stand in the center of an amphitheater as vast as Russia. On one side should be massed the wraiths of the Red Wrath's victims: peasants, savants, aristocrats, judges, priests, soldiers, and workers, they with their women, children, aged, and crippled. They should come up from their shallow, pitiful graves and rise from the river ooze, from wells, pools, pits, and the quick-lime vaults of the Chekha.

"On the other side should gather the dead of famine and pestilence—the simple villagers and peasants, the timid, mystical Slav souls who perished because of the hunger and plagues that followed Lenin and his savage dreamers. For these also are his victims.

"In a silence, then, as deep as eternity, the dead eyes of these slain millions should look down upon Lenin. In the damp, cold breath blowing from a land of graves, in the phosphorescent glow of decay flickering over the massed hosts of the dead, Lenin should stand in the day of his judgment.

"The ex-Kaiser has his apologists, defenders, and wreath-bearers. Lenin will have his. Legends and little tales will be told of his human goodness, but the good that was in him will be interred with his bones. The marks he leaves on the world are terrible scars. The evil he has done will live after him.

"Nikolai Lenin will be remembered as Attila, Alaric, and Tamerlane are remembered."

Thus departs "one of the few great personalities thrown up by the war," remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle*—"the czar of the Russian Revolution, last of the war Premiers, leader of the Soviet Republic since its establishment in 1917." His great opportunity, this paper adds, came when the German Government sent him to Russia in 1917. He threw out Kerensky, established Communism, signed the peace of Brest-Litovsk, promoted Bolshevism in Germany and Hungary, and organized his forces for world revolution." Lenin's career, "perhaps created more interest throughout the world than that of any political leader since Napoleon," observes the New York *World*, in a sketch which we here reprint in abbreviated form·

"Lenin, whose real name was Vladimir Ilyitsch Ulianoff, was born in Simbirsk, Russia, April 24, 1870. In school he stood at the head of his class each year, and was graduated at seventeen, highly commended. Before young Lenin left school, an older brother was executed on a charge of plotting against the Czar. Later a massacre of miners by Czarist officers added bitterness to the desire to avenge his brother. He wrote radical articles under the name Nikolai Lenin, which he afterward adopted for his own.

"By the time he was graduated from the University of Petrograd, he was closely associated with the revolutionaries of the capital. At the age of twenty-five he was exiled to Siberia for helping organize the 'Union for the Emancipation of the Working Classes.' He was later freed and went to live in Munich, London, and then Geneva. He was in Petrograd at the time of the 1905 revolution, making his escape to Finland. In 1906, he went to Paris, then to Galicia, where he assumed control of Bolshevik activities. He was in Cracow, in Austrian Galicia, when the war broke out. The Austrians expelled him, and he went to Switzerland, and continued his propaganda for international Socialist action, tho he broke with the Moderate Socialists, calling them 'traitors to the proletariat.'

"With the overthrow of the Czar, early in 1917, Lenin returned to Russia. He had clear passage across Germany, a circumstance construed as evidence that he was an agent of Germany, provided with German funds to work for the disruption of the Russian Army and to separate Russia from the Allies.

"At the All-Soviet Congress he declaimed against the Kerensky Government, and in July, 1917, made an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow that régime. He escaped from Petrograd, suffered great hardships, reached Finland, and in November came back to Petrograd by the help of Trotzky. Kerensky's Provisional Government fell, and the Soviets took charge. Lenin's chief concern was peace, and he put through the Brest-Litovsk Treaty.

"Lenin was made Premier of 'the Soviet Republic.' He was forty-seven years old—a short, rather stout little man, whose only striking characteristic was his keen blue eyes.

"The fact that the government of a country as vast as Russia was in the hands of men who not only put their Socialist doctrines into effect in their own country, but who sought to incite the peoples of the earth to join with them, aroused the most violent opposition in other nations, which watched with the deepest anxiety the progress of events under Lenin.

"Commercial intercourse with foreign nations was impossible, while the world refused to recognize a Government based on such principles, and the economical condition of Russia grew worse from year to year.

"Faced with economic demoralization, and struggling vainly to prevail upon the other nations of the world to supply the commercial help so sorely needed, while at the same time refusing to admit the impracticability of a Communist State; seeing millions of his people starving from disaster to the crops, and millions more starving from stagnation of business, Lenin, in May, 1922, broke beneath the strain.

"He suffered from insomnia and gastric disorders. Disdainful of his physicians, he kept at work. By September he was forced to go to the country for rest. Thereafter he was counsellor in affairs rather than director.

"He was married, but had no children."

HORNY HANDS ON BRITAIN'S HELM

THE MOST UNPOPULAR MAN in Great Britain in the days when there was talk of hanging the Kaiser and making Germany pay for the war, was one J. Ramsay MacDonald, we are reminded by Clair Price in a New York *Times* article, while the most popular was Horatio Bottomley. But the Kaiser is still alive and the war is still unpaid for. Moreover, Horatio Bottomley is in prison and Ramsay MacDonald is the first Labor Prime Minister in the oldest Parliament in the world. "Such are the turns of politics," observes the Omaha *Bee*.

"But MacDonald will not have a gay time of it," predicts A. G. Gardiner, a Liberal, in a London dispatch to the New York *World*. As this authority sees it, "the employers of Great Britain, under a Labor Government, may force strikes to make difficulties for the Government, while the workers may strike freely in the hope of getting an advantage from a government sympathetic toward Labor." In fact, two days after this prediction was made Great Britain was face to face with a strike of two-thirds of its railway firemen and engineers, who rebelled against a reduction in wages on the ground that the purchasing power of the pound sterling is only a little more than 50 per cent. of what it was before the war. The coal-miners take the same view, we are told; in fact, to quote one London correspondent, "the sky has suddenly become clouded with several important wage disputes." "There are two wings to the Labor movement," points out the Baltimore *Sun*, "and industrial unrest is likely to be stimulated rather than lessened by political success."

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"THIS IS A TERRIBLE RESPONSIBILITY"

Said Great Britain's new Prime Minister, J. Ramsay MacDonald, upon assuming his office, "but we shall do our best." The one-time "most unpopular man in England" is here shown with his family. His twenty-year-old daughter, Ishbel, the new mistress of 10 Downing Street, stands in the center. Just as Lenin passes from the scene, admitting the failure of Bolshevism, England's Socialist-Labor Prime Minister, with strong Bolshevistic sympathies, steps into office. Thus we have a monarchy, with a King and nobility, administered by a Labor Government.

The British Parliament hitherto has worked upon the theory that one party would have a majority of the members, but, notes the Duluth *News-Tribune*, "in the present Parliament no one party has a majority. The Conservatives are the largest party, but they have less than 50 per cent. of the members. The Labor party is second, and the Liberals third, and the three parties are so nearly equal in strength that any two of them can constitute a majority." Therefore, thinks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer:*

> "With the Conservatives dropping out of the picture, temporarily at least, British government, it appears, will settle down to a game of strategy between the MacDonald Laborites and the Asquith Liberals. MacDonald knows his Government can stand only as long as Asquith and other Liberal leaders are willing."

The main points in the "orderly revolution" that has brought these changes in conservative England are thus set forth by the Philadelphia *North American:*

> "Withdrawal of Conservative support forced the resignation of the Lloyd George coalition ministry late in 1922, and at the ensuing election the Conservative party justified its strategy by winning a decisive victory. It captured 346 seats in the House of Commons, giving it a clear majority of nearly 80. Labor was second, with 142, while the Asquith and Lloyd George factions of the Liberal party had 117. Ill-health deprived Premier Bonar Law of full opportunity to apply his policy of 'tranquillity' to the nation's troubles, and in May he was succeeded by Stanley Baldwin. Tho widely known as a sound business man, this leader quite failed to satisfy the nation with his domestic policies or to restore its waning prestige in foreign affairs, and finally wrecked his administration by an act of astonishing political ineptitude. Harassed by demands that he solve the problem of unemployment, he suddenly declared that the key was protection of home industries, and appealed to the country on that issue.
>
> "The venture was hopeless from the start. Not only was free trade a deep-rooted British tradition, but both the other parties were solidly against a protective tariff system. The challenge to one of their most sacred principles led to a reunion of the long-sundered Liberal factions; the seven-year estrangement of Asquith and Lloyd George was ended, and the party made an aggressive campaign, increasing its representation by nearly 40 seats. But Labor gained 50, thus holding its place as the official Opposition. The Conservative majority of 80 was more than wiped out, and a change of government became imperative."

Prime Minister Baldwin was thereupon turned out of office through a vote of "no confidence" in his Ministry. His successor in office, Ramsay MacDonald, "was born in circumstances almost as lowly as those which surrounded our own Lincoln," observes the Omaha *Bee*. He is, moreover, the first man in England's political history to assume the Premiership without first having held a ministerial position, according to the London correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*. Of his training and qualifications *The Bee* says:

> "Ramsay MacDonald is said to have a more intimate knowledge of the exact conditions of the British Empire than any man in England. He has traveled in all parts of the far-flung domain, met all sorts of people, studied their life and aspirations at first hand. Long service in public life, intimate contact with the problems of the English people, and a thorough understanding of the theory as well as the practise of government, qualify MacDonald for power."

The various domestic difficulties that lie ahead of the new

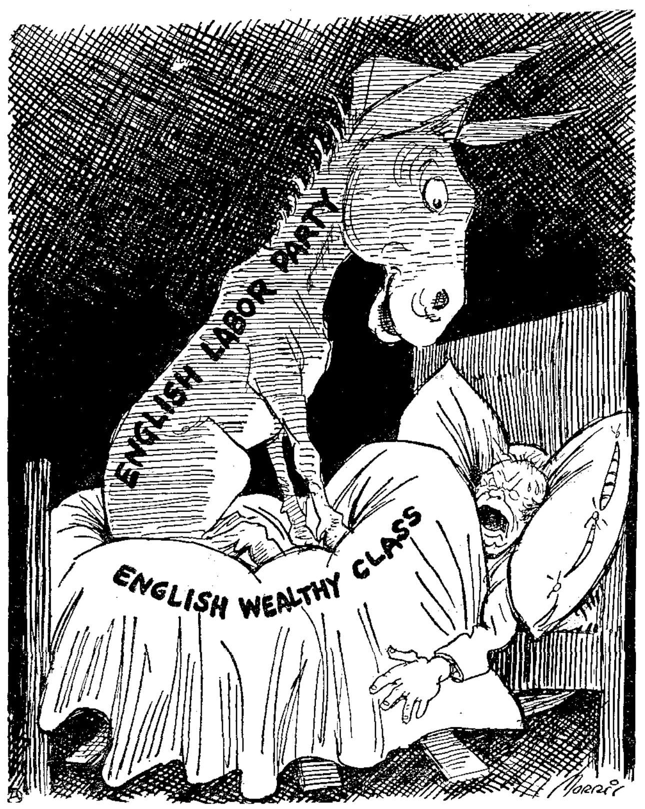
Prime Minister, as seen by American editors, are unemployment, due to stagnation in British industry; unrest in the building trades and among textile workers; and restlessness among dock-workers and miners. "Mr. MacDonald is entering upon a difficult and dangerous task," avers the Spokane *Spokesman Review;* "it is doubtful whether he can hold in safe restraint a radical Labor wing that is flushed with victory."

"That Ramsay MacDonald's task is a tremendous one no one can deny," maintains the Boston *Post.* "First, he must put forward measures for which his party stands sponsor, yet he must keep the support of the Asquith following or be sent out of office at any moment." This fact is expected to bar any very radical socialistic or laborite legislation, such as a capital levy. Two proposals sponsored by Labor during the election campaign were nationalization of the railroads and what amounted to virtual confiscation of large fortunes in order to wipe out the public debt of England. We are told in a London dispatch to the New York *Times* that "political students predict that Prime Minister MacDonald will soon get into hot water with the left wing of his party through the inability of the Government to carry out these two planks."

The above are mainly domestic problems. But, suggests the Baltimore *Evening Sun:*

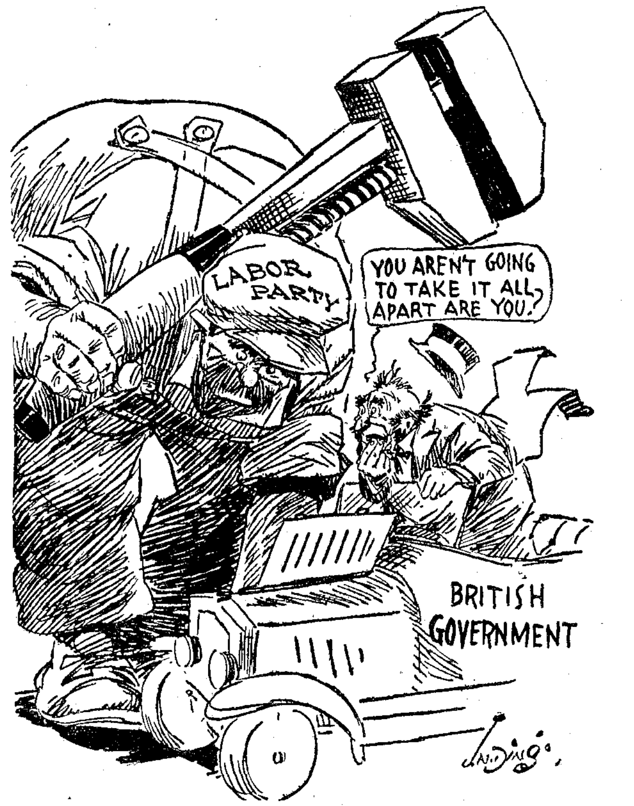
> "Of particular interest to the world is Labor's foreign policy. As to the attitude toward the United States, there is no reason for alarm. The friendly relations already existing are upon so solid a foundation that they can scarcely be altered by a change of ministry.
>
> "On the Continent Mr. MacDonald's chief concern is his relations with France and Belgium, where the latest action of these countries amounts almost to a boycott in the area occupied by the British around Cologne. He has the difficult task of carrying out a policy so antagonistic to the French that it is likely to bring upon him the ill-will of the whole pro-French party."

"The public," observes the New York *Times,* "has not been convinced that only by a coalition of Conservatives and Liberals can England be saved. On the contrary, there is a rather well-settled feeling that the Labor party can run the Government acceptably." This opinion is shared by the Philadelphia *Inquirer,* Mobile *Register* and other widely scattered papers. On certain policies, such as unemployment relief, housing, and pensions, Liberals and Laborites think very much alike, we are reminded by the Brooklyn *Eagle.* But with the new Labor Government subject to eviction at any time, cables Harold E. Scarborough from London to the New York *Tribune,* "what Labor will do may be quite different from what Labor would like to do."



NIGHTMARE!!

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.


LABOR PARTY
YOU AREN'T GOING TO TAKE IT ALL APART ARE YOU?
BRITISH GOVERNMENT
Darling

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HIS NEW MECHANICIAN

—Darling in the New York *Tribune.*

The program contemplated by British Labor, according to Cyril Arthur Player in a Detroit *News* article, is as follows: Housebuilding and other construction work to relieve unemployment; unconditional recognition of the Russian Soviet as a prelude to trade revival; the rescue and rehabilitation of Germany.

Harold J. Laski, writing in *The Nation* (New York), also says of the new régime:

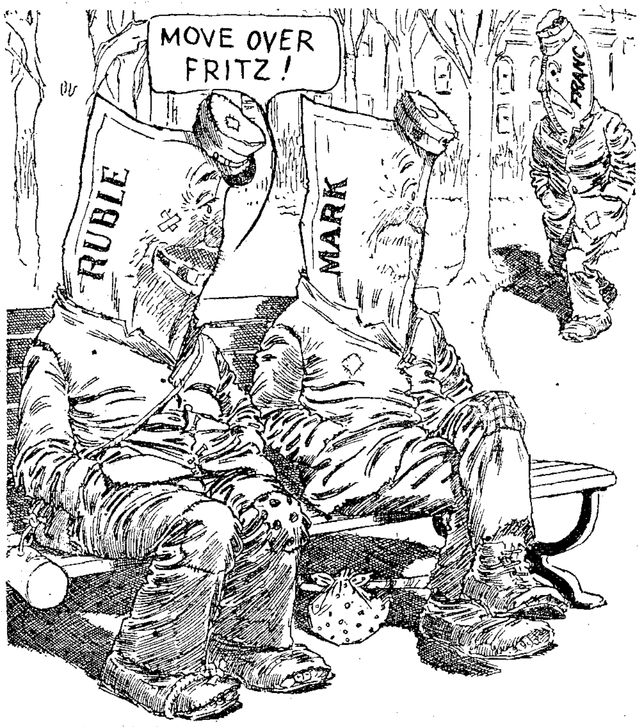
> "In foreign affairs it can take definite steps toward the appeasement of Europe. Its first act will be the juridical recognition of Russia; and that will close an indefensible epoch in British foreign policy. It will work with all its strength for the revision of the peace of Versailles, for the immediate admission of Germany to the League of Nations, for the ending of the Ruhr adventure, and the fixing of reparations at a reasonable figure.
>
> "There can not be a spectacular domestic policy, but we may hope for the setting up of a full and scientific inquiry into the problem of the national debt; for the extension of unemployment insurance; for a better organized administration of old-age and war pensions, together, one hopes, with a system of widows' pensions; and for increased grants to the universities."

Certainly, believes the Philadelphia *North American:*

> "The working out of the experiment of a Socialist Government in Great Britain will be watched with interest throughout the world.
>
> "For all its seeming decisiveness, the establishment of a Labor Government is only a preliminary skirmish. The real battle will be joined when the House unseats Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues, and they appeal to the country for a mandate to carry on what they have begun."

TO SAVE THE FALLING FRANC

THAT DAREDEVIL GERBAULT, who crossed the Atlantic alone in a 30-foot boat last year, wins a prize of 10,000 francs for his feat, and a perspicacious editor remarks that this would have meant $1,930 in the athlete's pocket a few years ago, whereas now it would be only about $450. This shows what has happened to the franc in terms of our money, and the sudden drop in the middle of last month even brought out wonderings whether the franc was not about to go the way of the ruble and the mark. Frenchmen, according to the correspondents, have been realizing that financially they are fighting another Marne, or another Verdun. Editors in Paris are paraphrasing the famous "They shall not pass," to "The franc shall not fall." But it seems to one of our newspaper writers that perhaps this alarming situation was the very best thing that could have happened to France, for "had it not been for the steady slump of the franc from nearly 7-½ cents at the beginning of 1923 to only a little better than 4-¼ cents recently, she would have continued to pour out money into her imperialistic enterprises, the Ruhr occupation, disability and other war charges, until she would have been strangled by the constricting pressure of interest charges on her debt." A "return to financial sanity," is what this writer in the Brooklyn *Eagle* calls the financial reform program determined on by Premier Poincaré. And irrespective of their attitude toward French policies during the past year, our newspapers generally commend the steps recently taken to salvage French credit. We are told that it shows the essential honesty and common sense of the French people, that it contrasts them favorably with the Germans, tho there are editorial doubts whether the reforms are drastic enough. As summed up very briefly by a financial writer, Premier Poincaré proposes to increase the French Government's revenue by about 8,000,000,000 francs during the current year by means of—



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ROOM FOR ONE MORE

—Murphy in the New York *American*.

> "1. Expenditure for reconstruction of only such sums as can be raised by taxation. 2. Increase of all existing taxes by 20 per cent. 3. Sale of the match monopoly. 4. Abandonment of plans for increased pensions and workmen's insurance."

This, we read in a Paris dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, is not a mere revision of taxes, but a change in the very principle upon which French financial policy has been based since the war. France, it will be remembered, has had two budgets—an ordinary budget for running expenses and interest charges met by taxation, and a "recoverable budget" in which sums raised to pay pensions and reconstruction expenses were balanced against reparations to be received from Germany. Now, we are told, "the country not only assumes all expenditures of her ordinary budget but has finally resolved to shoulder the burden which previously it was expected Germany would shoulder—the reconstruction of war-ruined provinces. The policy of inflation came to an abrupt end, and what France thought Germany would pay, the French people now must."

That the underlying reason for the weakness of the franc has been the piling up of bond issues to be met by reparations payments from Germany is a conclusion very generally reached by press writers on both sides of the Atlantic. As one financial paper, the Boston *News Bureau*, puts it, "the French franc is the victim of unceasing borrowings on the part of France for reconstruction rather than of inflation."

The fall of the franc is, however, directly ascribed by the St. Paul *Dispatch* to Poincaré's foreign policy. The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* argues that "the debasement of French currency is due directly to the destructive policy of France toward Germany." Several of our dailies agree that the Ruhr has been a political success but an economic failure, and the Hearst papers assert that the French people are simply paying for "militarism."

But in Paris a number of newspapers and financial authorities put the blame for the January slump in francs on the heads of international bankers and German interests influencing the exchange market by "short" selling of francs and by the circulation of pessimistic rumors. The French Government is making efforts to control this situation by stricter regulation of speculation. Hilaire Belloc in his Paris dispatches to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* and New York *Evening Post* asserts that there was a concerted attempt on the part of international financial interests to create a panic among the French population, which would make them lose confidence in their own currency. André Tardieu asserts that "it is plain that France is the object of a concerted movement to bring pressure on her by depreciating her currency." Writers in the financial columns of our papers, however, are inclined to think that the fall of the franc was the result of natural liquidation, much of it by Frenchmen, and that it was due very largely to sympathy with the drop in sterling caused by the advent of a labor government in Great Britain.

While the difficult financial position of the French Government is freely admitted, our editors and financial authorities are also impress by the economic strength of the France of to-day. They note that altho the French national debt has grown to something like four hundred billion francs the French people are enjoying extraordinary industrial, commercial, and agricultural prosperity. They find a striking contrast between the economic and the fiscal position. As noted in an Associated Press dispatch from Paris, "private firms and industries in all branches of trade and commerce generally have been thriving, paying large dividends or showing handsome profits."

The extent to which the franc has declined, as compared with some of the other foreign currencies, is shown in the following table prepared by the Brooklyn *Eagle:*

Parity	*Currency*	*Jan. 14, 1924*	*High 1923*	*Low Since Aug. 1914*	*Per Cent. Jan. 14, '24 Deprec't'n*
$4.86⅝	Sterling................	$4.22¼	$4.72	$3.18	13.2
19.3c	Franc (France).........	4.26½c	7.42c	4.26½c	77.9
19.3c	Lira (Italy)............	4.40c	5.21c	3.30c	77.2
23.8c	Mark (Germany)...	23c per trillion	.0134c	10c per trillion	100 −
20.3c	Crown (Austria)........	.0014	.0014½	.00075	99.9+
26.8c	Crown (Denmark).......	17.27c	20.64c	11.85c	35.5
19.3c	Peseta (Spain)..........	12.77c	15.78c	12.76c	34
19.3c	Franc (Switzerland).....	17.28c	18.98c	15.05c	10.5
23.8c	Mark (Poland).........	.000014c	.0050c	.000012c	99.9+

MIXING INTO THE MEXICAN MUDDLE

STEP BY STEP THE UNITED STATES is moving toward military intervention in Mexico, is the startling conclusion of the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*. Since the Mexican revolt began early in December these steps, Washington correspondents remind us, have been: The sale of rifles, ammunition, and airplanes to the Obregon Government; the proclamation of an embargo against the shipment of similar materials of war to the revolutionists under De la Huerta; the protest by our State Department against the blockade of Tampico by revolutionary gunboats; permission to move Mexican Government troops through American territory; the dispatch of three American cruisers and six destroyers to Vera Cruz; and a sharp warning from Secretary of State Hughes against the placing of mines in any harbor controlled by the rebel faction. Said Mr. Hughes in an announcement of his virtual ultimatum to De la Huerta: "If the mines and other such obstructions to navigation are not immediately removed from the ports in reference, this Government will be constrained to adopt appropriate measures to protect its commerce and its nationals from the grave and imminent danger involved."

The State Department, says a Universal Service dispatch from Washington, "maintains that the dispatch of ships to Vera Cruz must not be interpreted as intervention in any sense of the word, for there is no intention to use force or to intervene in Mexico's internal affairs." As seen by the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "this is only a logical step in a clearly defined policy." The Cleveland paper goes on to explain that—

> "It is the desire of Washington to see peace restored as quickly as possible in Mexico, to see a stable and legal government in control, and to be assured of the safety of the lives and property of Americans in the neighbor Republic; it believes that the greater hope of realizing these things lies with Obregon rather than with the malcontents arrayed against him."

"For the first time since Diaz fell we are lined up with constitutional authority in Mexico, and supporting the forces of law and order," notes the Houston *Chronicle*. "The various steps of this Government, taken together, virtually mean that the United States stands committed to extend to President Obregon every help that it may reasonably be expected to give," thinks the Boston *Transcript*. "The Coolidge-Hughes policy is not only consistent, but righteous," avers the Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph*. For, this paper points out:

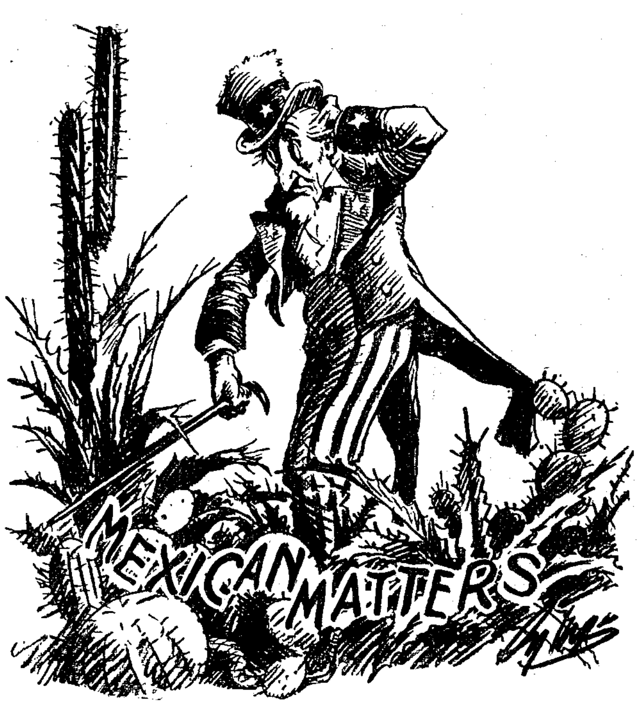
> "Our Government is not taking sides in a fight between rival factions, but acting to uphold a government that has been duly recognized as the rightful and official one by most of the other nations. Under international law we have a perfect right to assist an established government or to withhold our help. In this particular case vital American interests are at stake. The American people can not view with complacency these continued disturbances so near their own territory. Continuance of the rebellion might easily menace the lives and property of American citizens.
>
> "An additional reason for our Government's stand is the fact that success of the rebellion would nullify all that was recently accomplished by the negotiations between the United States and Mexico. Important treaties were concluded, for the first time throwing valuable safeguards about American rights that had been long in dispute. These would be brought to nought should violence triumph over the orderly processes of government in Mexico.
>
> "The best way to stop the fighting seems to be to aid the established government to put down the rebellion. All President Coolidge wishes is to see order restored in Mexico and the functioning of a government founded not on force and violence, but on the will of the majority of the people."

As the Minneapolis *Journal* remarks:

> "The Obregon Government may have its faults. All Mexican Governments of the past have been so afflicted. Nevertheless there has been more substantial recovery from war and further progress in the direction of country-wide peace in the short time Obregon has been in the presidency than there was in a dozen years before his ascendency."

In a Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald*, Louis Seibold reminds us that the tender of assistance to the Obregon Government "has met with the fullest approval of every one of the republics to the south." With all these facts in mind, therefore, the Washington *Post* comes to the conclusion that—

> "The United States acted wisely in supporting the Obregon Government after having recognized it and negotiated treaties with it, one of which has been ratified by the Mexican Government. The policy having been determined, it must be executed. This Administration can not afford to imitate the Wilson Administration, which occupied Vera Cruz and then was attacked by heart failure before making good its purpose."



IN THE CACTUS COUNTRY

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger.*

Other editors, however, fear that the passage of Mexican Government troops through American territory, for instance, will bring retaliatory measures on the part of the rebels. The Villa raid on Columbus, New Mexico, in March, 1916, they recall, was the outcome of similar action on the part of the United States in permitting Carranza troops to move through American territory. "The fact that we have recognized the present Government of Mexico does not warrant our open support of its military campaigns, nor is there any good reason why we should attempt to interfere with the internal affairs of Mexico," maintains the Salt Lake *Telegram*. As things stand, "we are not many steps removed from military intervention," believes the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, which goes on:

> "The peril of the policy initiated with the simple act of selling Obregon some surplus war stores, can now be fully appreciated. By altogether logical steps, it has brought us face to face with direct embroilment in Mexico's civil war. In selling arms to Obregon we did more than transact an innocent and legal bit of international business. We took sides in a family quarrel. The quarrel proceeds and becomes daily more complicated, and the more complicated it becomes the more difficult becomes our rôle. The one development that can now spare us serious embarrassment is prompt victory for Obregon's Army."

"It is quite probable that the existing Mexican Government is the best possible Mexican Government," admits the

Springfield Missouri

Wichita *Eagle*, "but thinking American people still view with regret the interference of the United States." For, continues the Wichita paper:

"After all, a Mexican revolution is the affair of the Mexican people. We, of another race and place, may judge this or that to be best for the Mexicans. But admittedly we know very little about it.

"What does this intervention, with arms and ammunition, on behalf of an established government and against a revolution, portend? Unquestionably, it creates a precedent which may work great evil and injustice in the two Americas. It sets up a precedent for armed intervention against revolutions. Had such a precedent been set up among the powerful nations of the world along about 1776, we would to-day be living under an imperial government that is on the eve of transfer to the hands of the Labor party.

"The Government of the United States, born of revolution, should be the last in the world to send guns to put down revolutions in other countries."

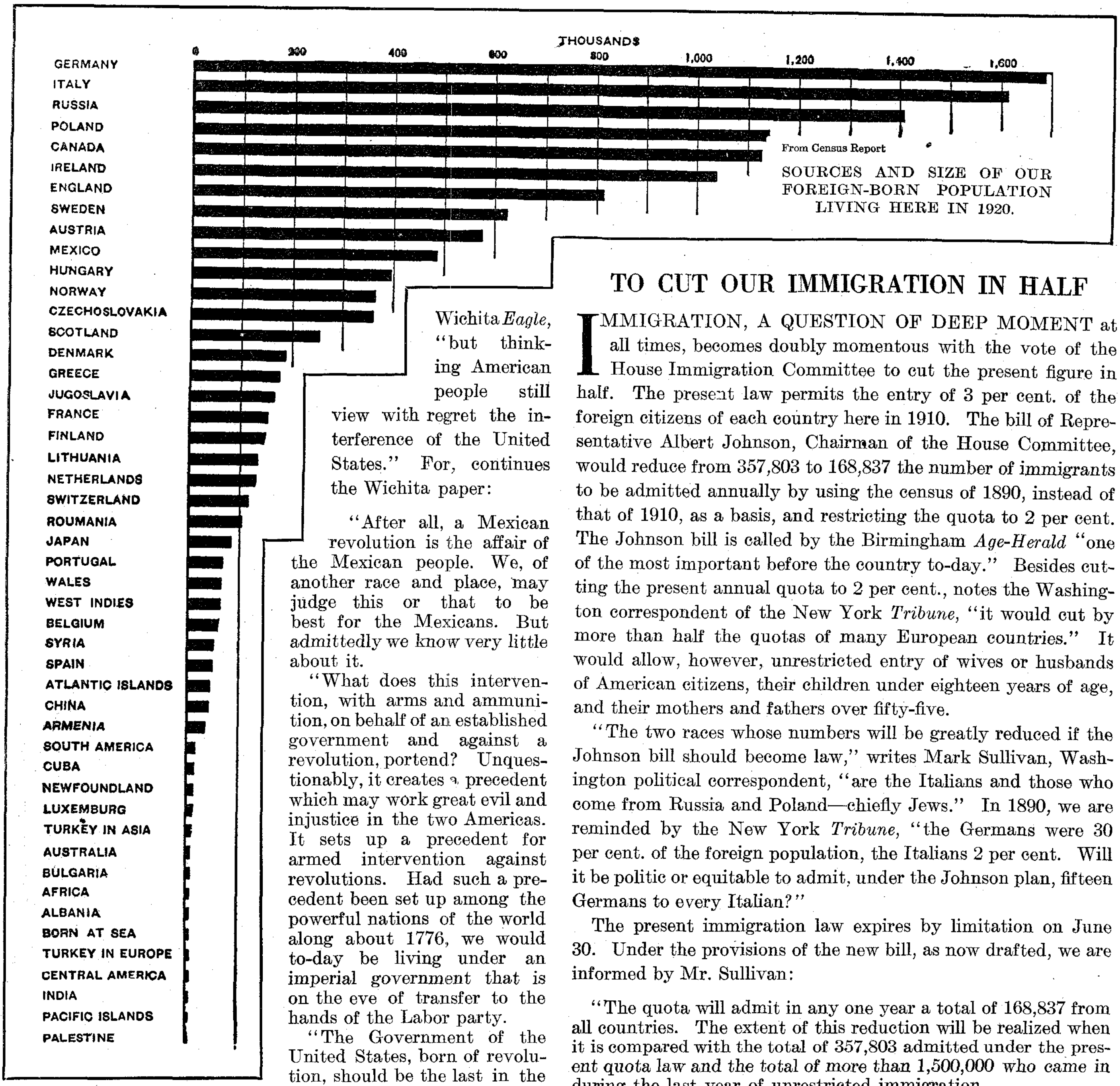
In more facetious vein, *The Eagle* goes on:

"The people of the smaller American republics take to revolution as the sparks fly upward. They turn gaily to their machine-guns after a hard day at the shop and office, even as the typical American of the United States turns to his talking-machine and his jazz record. The northern American loves a talking-machine with a passionate devotion. The southern American loves a fighting-machine just so. Both people are highly civilized. The one is so highly civilized that he gets a machine to do his talking for him, and takes his fill of self-expression vicariously by turning the crank or changing the record. The other expresses his intensified culture by pulling the trigger and listening to the staccato accents of his favorite weapon.

"As we would resent the interference of the League of Nations with our talking-machine and radio activities, so our southern neighbors will surely resent our intervention in their little game of revolution."

But now that we have taken the steps outlined at the beginning of this article, the Brooklyn *Eagle* believes that—

"There is only one way out of the present exasperating situation, so far as we can see: That is to recognize the grave dangers caused by our muddling and either withdraw our support to Obregon or increase it to the point where it will be really effective. Having taken sides in the conflict, we should make sure that the side we are backing wins out."



From Census Report

SOURCES AND SIZE OF OUR FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION LIVING HERE IN 1920.

TO CUT OUR IMMIGRATION IN HALF

IMMIGRATION, A QUESTION OF DEEP MOMENT at all times, becomes doubly momentous with the vote of the House Immigration Committee to cut the present figure in half. The present law permits the entry of 3 per cent. of the foreign citizens of each country here in 1910. The bill of Representative Albert Johnson, Chairman of the House Committee, would reduce from 357,803 to 168,837 the number of immigrants to be admitted annually by using the census of 1890, instead of that of 1910, as a basis, and restricting the quota to 2 per cent. The Johnson bill is called by the Birmingham *Age-Herald* "one of the most important before the country to-day." Besides cutting the present annual quota to 2 per cent., notes the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, "it would cut by more than half the quotas of many European countries." It would allow, however, unrestricted entry of wives or husbands of American citizens, their children under eighteen years of age, and their mothers and fathers over fifty-five.

"The two races whose numbers will be greatly reduced if the Johnson bill should become law," writes Mark Sullivan, Washington political correspondent, "are the Italians and those who come from Russia and Poland—chiefly Jews." In 1890, we are reminded by the New York *Tribune*, "the Germans were 30 per cent. of the foreign population, the Italians 2 per cent. Will it be politic or equitable to admit, under the Johnson plan, fifteen Germans to every Italian?"

The present immigration law expires by limitation on June 30. Under the provisions of the new bill, as now drafted, we are informed by Mr. Sullivan:

"The quota will admit in any one year a total of 168,837 from all countries. The extent of this reduction will be realized when it is compared with the total of 357,803 admitted under the present quota law and the total of more than 1,500,000 who came in during the last year of unrestricted immigration.

"A further provision of the new bill makes it possible now, for the first time, for American consuls abroad to refuse to permit an alien to sail for America if it appears on his papers that he is not admissible. Under present and past conditions, all the consul could do was to cable the authorities in America to be on the watch for the undesirable immigrant."

The "first important European protest against the Nordic drift of our laws covering the admission of aliens," notes the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, comes from the Italian Ambassador to the United States in a note to our State Department. In support of his contention that Italy is being discriminated against is appended a table showing the relative number of immigrants admitted under the present 3 per cent. law and the number that would be admitted under the proposed 2 per cent. Altho the Johnson measure would practically halve the number of immigrants to be admitted annually, points out the Italian Ambassador, under the terms of the new measure the percentage of immigrants from Italy would be but 19.6 per cent. of that under the present 3 per cent. quota. Italian immigration, it is pointed out, would be principally restricted by the Johnson bill. For this reason, the note goes on:

"The Italian Government would be obliged to consider any legislation formed upon this criterion as an unjustified discrimination, enacted to the detriment of a friendly nation. It is sincerely hoped that the Government of the United States will use every effort in suggesting to Congress a way of not reducing to a derisory figure the immigration of a people that have contributed so much to the productivity and prosperity of the United States, and that a solution of the problem may be arrived at that will not affect so harshly the interests and pride of the Italian nation."

Other nations that are similarly reduced, with their present quotas, we are told by the *Tribune's* Washington correspondent, are:

"Czecho-Slovakia, 14,357
"Austria, 7,342
"Italy, 42,057
"Greece, 3,063
"Hungary, 5,747
Lithuania, 2,629
Poland, 30,977
Roumania, 7,419
Jugo-Slavia, 6,426
Russia, 24,405

"Under the present law there were admitted into the United States between July 1 to November 21, 1923, from the above countries, 124,130 aliens. Under the proposed measure this figure would be approximately halved in a similar period.

"From all countries whose total annual quota is 357,803, there were admitted into the United States between July 1 and November 21, 1923, 301,151 aliens. The latter figure would drop to perhaps one-third under the proposed bill."

While experienced correspondents find in Washington a sentiment strongly in favor of severe restriction, the Philadelphia *Record* believes "there is a manifest injustice in this snap-judgment of the desirability or the unfitness of any one race as against all others." *The Day*, a New York Jewish daily, considers such action "an unwarranted insult to the millions of Americans who have come to this country since 1890." Certainly "this rough-and-ready method is not ideal," agrees the Brooklyn *Eagle*. Moreover, it declares:

"Cutting our immigration down by one-half seems unnecessary in view of the large number of foreign-born who return to their countries of origin each year. More laborers left the United States last year than came into the country. Congress will do well to make a close study of every phase of the problem before accepting the radical reduction voted by the Immigration Committee."

Many of the Jewish and Italian newspapers published in this country conclude that the action of the House Immigration Committee can mean but one thing: that the type of immigrant arriving in the United States after 1890 is inferior to the type that came before that date. Yet, maintains the *Corriere D'America*, a New York Italian daily:

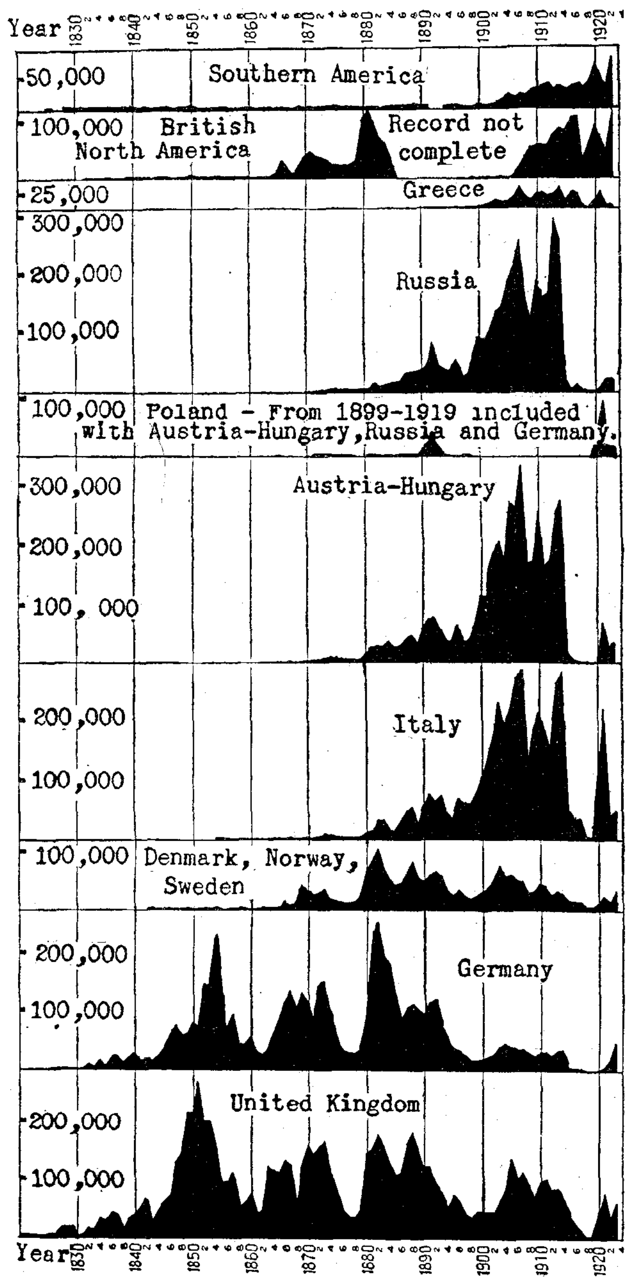
"From statistics published by the American Government, we have gleaned figures showing the immense value of Italian immigration to America. The number of Italian immigrants excluded and deported is the smallest, which goes to show that the Italians are the healthiest in body and mind. The Italians contribute only a minimum percentage of those affected by tuberculosis and insanity. The Italian woman is the only one who does not appear among those sentenced for immorality. The percentage of criminality among Italians is one of the lowest. On the other hand, the Italian immigrants, of all other races, give the highest figure for productive labor and the lowest for mendicancy. The Italians are now in the forefront of the movement toward agriculture, while this field is being deserted by others."

As the Jewish *Day* sums up the case for the victims of the Johnson bill:

"This action means that those millions who since their arrival in the last thirty-four years have added immensely to American prestige, American civilization, American wealth; the millions who have given their full proportion to the armies of the Great War, who have built up institutions which might be a model to the whole country, are an inferior type. It means that America wants as little of them as possible. It means that the country is divided into two parts—inferior and superior, desirable and undesirable.

"Whatever may be the surface reasons for the change in the date, it must be insisted that the true reason is racial discrimination."

The foreign-language newspapers of the United States, we are told by the Foreign Language Information Service of New York, are no more a unit on the matter of immigration than the English language press. Most of them are opposed to further restriction of immigration. But we find the Los Angeles *California Veckoblad* (Swedish) saying: "Let us hold to the present law limiting immigration. But if we are going to change it, let us make it still stricter." "The law restricting immigration," avers the *New York Uutiset* (Finnish), "is to a certain extent a positive necessity for the United States, and this fact is admitted by every one but those who advocate cheap labor for the great industries." This is also the view of the Lithuanian *Draugas*, of Chicago, and the Czech *Hospodar*, of Omaha. Finally, declares *Il Nuovo Penuto* (Italian), Chicago:



From the "Monthly Labor Review," Department of Labor, Washington

IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, FROM 1820 TO 1923

The character of the immigration before and after 1890 seems to be the bases of the new bill.

"This paper is not in favor of unlimited immigration. On the contrary, it has advocated the limitation of immigration and a program of appropriate selection. We believe that immigration should be controlled by the industrial and agricultural needs of the country and that it should be confined to desirable elements."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

Teapot Dome still brews.—*Scripps-Paine Service (San Diego).*

These legislative blocs are developing splinters.—*Washington Post.*

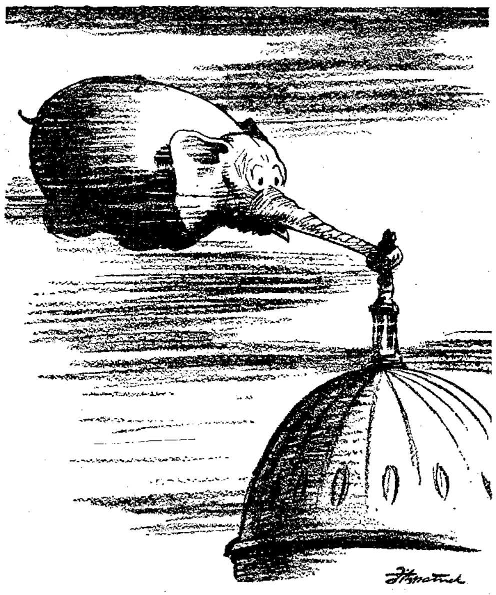
McAdoo's boosters want a slogan. How about "McAdoo'll do."—*Omaha World-Herald.*

England will soon know whether or not a labor government will work.—*New York Tribune.*

The thing that makes war inevitable is the conviction that war is inevitable—*Everett Herald.*

Girls would dress sensibly if men were not insensible to sensible things.—*Kenosha (Wis.) News.*

Race prejudice is most acute in that part of the higher race that is nearest to the lower.—*San Diego Tribune.*



MORE TROUBLE AT THE MOORING-MAST

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

You will notice, however, that these self-made men have wives who were also present.—*Fresno Republican.*

While the church row continues, doubtless the devil will maintain benevolent neutrality.—*Colorado Springs Gazette.*

"Eat onions in the winter," says a doctor. Then, if you are lost in a fog, your friends will soon find you.—*London Opinion.*

"What do aliens think of Congress?" asks a horrified patriot. For that matter, what do alienists think of it?—*Pasadena Evening Post.*

Well, the prize offered for the new word that would best stab the conscience of the illegal drinker has been awarded to "scofflaw," and it stabs harder than we had dared to hope, as it sounds like something warmed over for luncheon.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

Every man who has gone in and tried to stop a family fight knows why Uncle Sam hesitates to interfere in Europe.—*Associated Editors.*

And can you remember what a dollar would buy in the old days when wicked monopolies fixt prices?—*Walla Walla Bulletin.*

Madison Square Garden has never had a Democratic national convention, but it has staged some great fist-fights.—*Springfield Republican.*

"Scofflaw" suggests that a more effective term to apply to bootleggers and their patrons would be sixty days.—*Springfield Republican.*

"Are rubber soles wise?" is asked. We think not, or they would not allow themselves to be caught and served in restaurants.—*London Opinion.*

When nobility ruled, it took three generations to make a gentleman. Now it takes only three coats of whitewash.—*Anaheim (Cal.) Plain Dealer.*

We don't see why there should ever be a lumber shortage, seeing how many planks in political platforms are never used after election.—*Dallas Times Herald.*

One of the most promising suggestions for peace in Europe is that each nation attend to its own business and stop trying to run its neighbors.—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

Linnenkamp, Viennese portrait painter, who has come to America "to paint the fifteen most beautiful women," may find 'em already a good deal painted.—*Louisville Times.*

Our decision to help maintain stable governments in Mexico would be less disquieting if we could always tell the difference between the stable and the stalls.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

A revenue cutter—Mr. Mellon.—*Town Topics (New York).*

Song hits are notable for what they miss.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

The Congressional phrenologists are investigating the Teapot Dome.—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

The trouble about conquering the air is that man must keep on doing it.—*Associated Editors (Chicago).*

No doubt it is true that opposites attract. Most of the hard cash is in soft hands.—*Birmingham News.*

There are enough crises on hand to worry us to death if we hadn't lost interest in them.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

A genuine feminist is one who thinks woman's sphere this one on which we live.—*San Jose Evening News.*

The difficulty in turning immigrants into good Americans is to find a model to work by.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

Reactionary, Popular definition: Anybody who thinks a rich man should have a square deal.—*Vallejo Chronicle.*

It was just likes Dawes to mention common sense, something nobody had thought about before.—*Indianapolis News.*

As a war to end war it was a fizzle; but as a peace to end peace this one is doing well.—*Fort Smith Times-Record.*

That critic who says no American can wear a dress-suit with distinction hasn't seen some of our native waiters.—*Sacramento Bee.*

Effect of mind upon matter is illustrated when a fellow's automobile turns turtle after he has been drinking like a fish.—*Louisville Times.*

Mr. Fall announces that he is through with politics. It is not so clear that politics is through with him.—*Springfield Republican.*

When a man says he can't find a job, he means he can't find one that measures up to his dignity.—*Wenatchee (Wash.) World.*

Maybe Henry Ford, who is building a new hospital in Detroit, will extend the good work to other pedestrian centers.—*Indianapolis News.*

The Bok peace-plan jury had 22,165 plans to consider. Seems if the hundred-thousand-dollar prize ought to have gone to the jurors.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

"Woman is learning to stand on her own feet." That's fine. Perhaps she will keep off the feet of men who have the street-car seats.—*Long Beach Telegram.*

It strikes us that the man who got $200 for inventing "scofflaw" as a word to make the lawless drinker wince and writhe is a good deal of a profiteer.—*New York World.*

Turkey has a Prohibition law and its president gets $450,000 a year. That's the place for Mr. Bryan to go and run for President.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Teachers are to have freedom of speech at Vassar, but it is not expected that they will say all that some of the students make them think.—*New York Evening Post.*

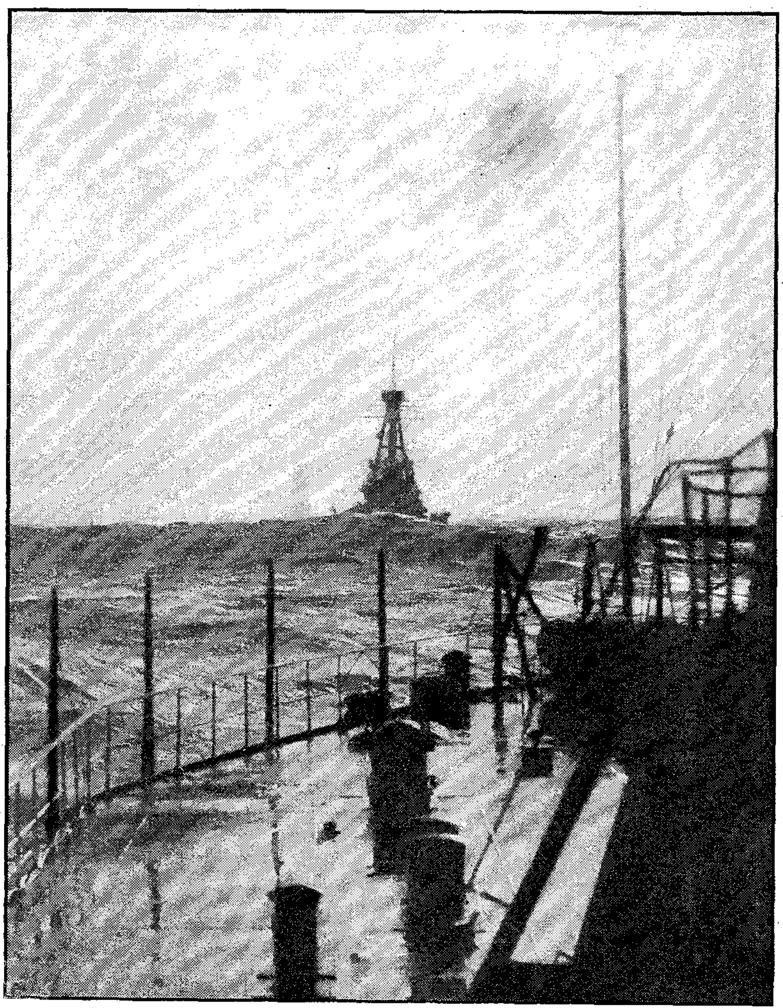
Now that the Democrats have decided to go to New York, the question is: Will they come back from their ride "with the smile on the face of the Tiger"?—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

If headliners are not more explicit with reference to the "Mellon Tax Plan," the G. O. P. is liable to lose a lot of negro votes in the next election.—*Russellville (Ark.) Courier-Democrat.*

FOREIGN ▾ COMMENT

THE SPANISH-ITALIAN "MENACE" TO FRANCE

TO CURB FRENCH POWER in the Mediterranean, say some French writers, is the objective of the coming together of Spain and Italy, and they speak bitterly of the two Latin sisters who would seem to be planning mischief for the third. On the other hand, a certain section of the French press discounts all such apprehension, saying that there has been too much heated discussion of the rapprochement between Spain and Italy, and much of it has no connection with the facts nor even with the possibilities of the new situation. Especially wroth became French newspapers that are suspicious of Italy and Spain when the rumor was circulated that these two countries had concluded a naval alliance which was destined to have "a most important bearing on the policies of the European nations for some time to come." A sharp denial of the rumored alliance was issued by the Italian Ministry of the Navy, we learn from Rome dispatches, which report that department as saying that no naval agreement of any kind exists between Italy and Spain, nor is any contemplated. The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs is quoted as declaring that no military, naval, or political treaty or agreement has been entered into by Italy and Spain. The only treaty now existent, we are told, is a commercial treaty, which was concluded shortly before the close of King Alfonso's recent visit to Italy. A Rome correspondent relates that:


From "L'Illustration" (Paris)

THE FRENCH MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON IN A HEAVY SEA

> "The reports apparently began with an article written for the Spanish press by a Spanish naval critic, saying that the Italian and Spanish navies acting together and using the Balearic Isles as a base could draw an impenetrable line between France and her African possessions.
>
> "It is supposed that the discontent with which the result of the Tangier conference has been received in Spain and Italy's still greater discontent at being excluded from the discussion have furnished an occasion for putting into circulation again stories about an Italo-Spanish offensive or defensive alliance."

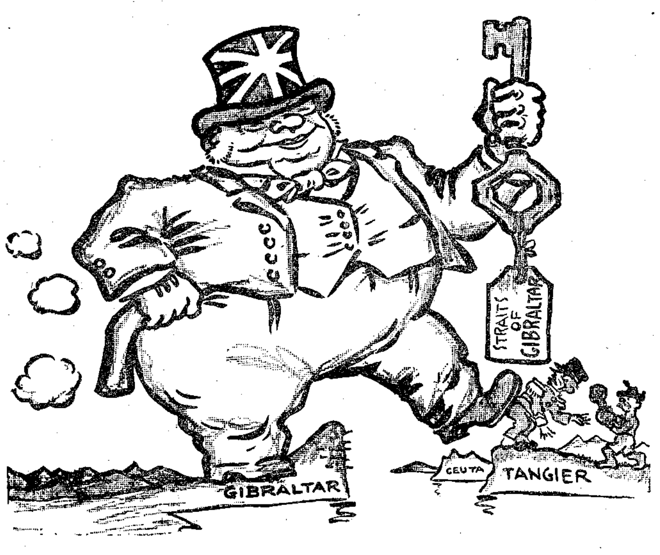
A contributor to the Paris *Avenir* urges that France propose to the League of Nations that the Adriatic, the Black, and the Mediterranean Seas should all be neutralized, and he predicts that when such a proposition comes up for consideration it will be easy to discover among those who oppose it such nations as wish to dominate the seas and destroy the equilibrium of peace. He adds:

> "What use is it to have the Suez Canal and the Dardanelles neutralized if the sea which feeds them is under a different régime? How is the new doctrine of the equality of States to be respected, if a few nations whose shores are washed by the same waters may, because of their population and superior resources, guarantee to their nationals the right to circulate on the common sea?
>
> "Wars of aggression are forbidden and denounced by the Covenant of the League. This prohibition and denunciation will be merely words if the Governments can not in full freedom shut the door against any battle of to-morrow."

An excited writer in the Paris *Petit Bleu* declares that France should immediately make of the Mediterranean "an impregnable nest of submarines and of French airships with a number of dirigibles," and he believes that no naval squadron would dare to meddle with such a contrivance. Then he goes on to say:

> "In case of need our airmen could seek out any Navy at its base and destroy it. Again, it would be a good thing if we were to have three or four extra fast steamers, of about thirty knots, in order to transport our troops. Then let us build in the next five or six years the trans-Sahara road that will bring our black troops into all the ports of North Africa. By our submarines, our aircraft and our steamships of high speed, let us keep intact the bond between France and North Africa. Let the Government and Parliament not hesitate, for there never was a graver moment. An outlay of two milliards and a half would make our salvation surer, and such an expense is nothing in comparison to the object to be obtained.
>
> "In days of trial France has always shown of what she was capable. She can not live without her African colonies; and her African colonies wish to remain French. Let us act!"

A conservative Paris newspaper, the *Journal des Débats*, blames some Italian and Spanish journalists for the great pother about so-called alliances between Italy and Spain. This daily assures us that the political world in France has felt no disquiet, and feels no disquiet, over the new relations between Spain and Italy. It finds it quite natural that the two countries, which are competitors in the same produce and markets, should make a commercial treaty in order to regulate this competition. This



A SPANISH VIEW OF THE STRAITS

JOHN BULL: "None passes the pillars of Gibraltar without my permission."
—*Campana de Gracia* (Barcelona).

newspaper also thinks it natural that the two Latin Powers of the Mediterranean should seek to warm their sympathies and strengthen the ties that bind them, and we are told:

"France, also a Latin Power, takes no umbrage at this. She herself has recently concluded a commercial treaty with Spain, which she desires to continue and develop despite the criticisms of some persons. France knows that her neighbors beyond the Pyrenees have the same good-will no matter what certain of their newspapers, whose business it is to be Germanophile, may say. The only alarm in the whole matter exists in the imagination of some Italian publicists who are inclined to attach to the visit of Alfonso XIII an importance that the rest of the world refuses to give it. . . .

"It is sad to consider that the voyage of Alfonso to Italy furnished occasion to the Italian press and Government for a real anti-French offensive. The only idea of these forces is to put France down in order to raise Italy up. According to such writers, everybody is weary of Franco-German and Franco-British quarreling, and a great rôle is reserved for the Power which, having acquired prestige in the war and wishing to acquire more in peace, should be able to inspire the respect of other Powers without being suspected of aiming at tyranny."

The Paris *France Libre* finds no complaint to make about the union of the Latin nations, even when France, also Latin, is outside of it. As pacifists and internationalists, says this daily, "we hope the Spanish-Italian union will serve the peace, but as all human combinations can produce evil as well as good, especially if they are not watched, we should and we can watch and listen and—be on our guard."

We read then:

"The united dictatorships of Spain and Italy should, as a European corrective, invigorate the Entente of republican France and free England. . . .

"The settlement of the statute of Tangier is a happy event on the morrow of the sensational visit of the masters of Spain to the masters of Italy. It might become the preface of much greater arrangements. . . .

"In this day of discord let us not be irritated because two peoples are content with each other, and say so. Let us endeavor to imitate them and to deserve the contentment and contract the contagion of their example. For the defense of all routes by sea, by land, and by the air, the whole body of European interests clamors that England and France stand solidly together."

In the Paris *Revue Universelle* a contributor points out that among the various conditions drawing Spain and Italy together is first their geographical position. They are both peninsulas and both have possessions on the African coast, and he continues:

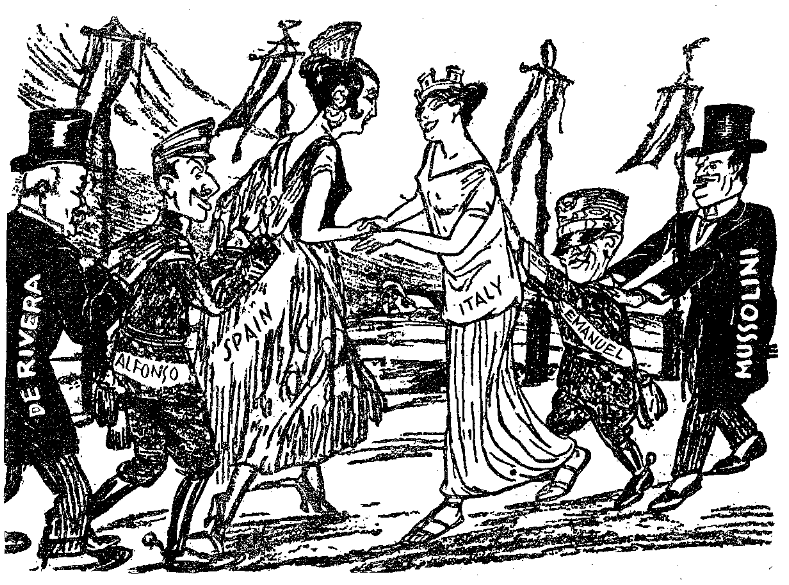
"Secondly, during the past thirty years Italian emigration into South America, especially into Argentine, has attained considerable proportions. The Italian colony there has occupied a very influential position, and there has even been an Argentine President of Italian descent. A whole group of consequences result from this emigration. The steamship companies of Genoa have prided themselves on binding Europe and South America with model lines. Commercial and financial relations between the two countries have waxed greatly."

It is then pointed out that while Spain has not colonized in South America on so large a scale as the Italians have, nevertheless there are a good many of her nationals there, and during the past twenty years the intellectual and moral relationship between Spain and South America has grown much closer. Meanwhile, we are told, another factor operating in South America is the influence of the United States, which is of industrial and financial origin, and we read:

"In Mexico and Central America, and in the West Indies, the policy of the dollar has upset the old Latin strongholds. It is directly aimed at what remains of the Spanish-Italian ramparts. Herein lies the real danger for our Latin neighbors, and it is natural that they should get together in order to be prepared for it. . . . If the present evolution keeps in motion and reaches its extreme limits it will be curious to see Mussolini, Primo de Rivera, or their successors, in a clinch with the men of Wall Street."

In the judgment of this contributor to the *Revue Universelle*, France should not trouble herself about the Spanish-Italian rapprochement, especially with regard to South America, and he asks what interests France has in Paraguay, in the Argentine, or in Uruguay, which could induce her to join a Spanish-Italian bloc "destined one day to measure forces with the United States." But he does believe that France should endeavor to improve her relations in Europe with Italy on the one hand and Spain on the other because—

"The collapse of Germany has many results. One of the most remarkable of them is that it has given new confidence to the Latin peoples. The need to fill the diplomatic vacuum caused by the departure of Germany does the rest. France has need of peace, above all in the Mediterranean. Her desires on this point coincide too obviously with the desires of Italy or of Spain ever to permit serious discord between them."



AN ITALIAN THRUST AT FRANCE

"The same sea bathes our shores and the same France annoys us equally."
—*Serenissimo* (Rome).

IRELAND'S MORE CHEERFUL OUTLOOK

PROOF OF THE ESSENTIAL POLITICAL SANITY of the Irish character is said to be afforded in the fact that whereas a year ago Ireland was "in the madness of civil conflict," the prospects for 1924 are much brighter than could have been foreseen. An impressive specimen of constructive work is found by some in Dublin press dispatches which relate that the Dail Eireann has approved a resolution of the Finance Minister, Ernest Blythe, authorizing charges on the Free State central fund of an amount necessary to redeem the loans issued by the First and Second Dails in Ireland and America in furtherance of the movement which resulted in the establishment of the Free State. The resolution authorizes a loan of £2,250,000, and, according to these dispatches, "this means that all the Republican bonds issued are definitely assumed as liabilities of the Free State, and that all the holders will be paid face value." While these indications of better days for Ireland are unmistakable, it is noted by the Dublin *Irish Statesman* that the country still suffers from "abnormal unemployment," and it goes on to say:

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OUR MAN OF PORTO RICO

Horace Mann Towner, Governor of the Island whose citizens are said to complain that they are neither a colony, a territory, nor a State.

"This must become greater for a time, owing to the diminution of the Army and the release of so many thousand prisoners. But we may now believe, no longer harassed by civil war, Ministers will devote themselves with all seriousness to this problem. The vast majority of the unemployed are pathetically patient, but so many of our unemployed have been engaged in fighting that there is danger of a percentage continuing to make their living by the use of physical force. The number of robberies with violence is abnormal."

Nevertheless *The Irish Statesman* believes that the decision of the Government to reduce the strength of national forces to 20,000 is the best guaranty that in the main "normal conditions not only prevail but are practically certain to continue." Demobilization is always a difficult problem, it notes, and the complications are intensified when great masses of men have to be dumped into an overcrowded labor market in a period of acute industrial and agricultural depression. This weekly then tells us that:

"Provision is to be made for a certain number of officers and men in the ranks of the Civil Service, and it is expected that private firms which have vacancies will give a preference to demobilized soldiers. At the best only a fraction of those whose services are dispensed with can be provided for in this way, and a bolder and more comprehensive scheme is essential if the question of unemployment, menacing enough in all conscience, is not to become a nightmare. We believe the Government realizes how much depends upon the absorption of these men into the ordinary life of the community with a minimum of delay and friction. The nation is rightly anxious to draw its purse-strings as tightly as possible for the present, but apart from any question of gratitude it would be ridiculously false economy to grudge even a relatively large sum if the alternative is that thousands of men, hardened by the experiences of civil war, are to be thrown into civil life to sink or swim as best they can. What is true of the demobilized soldiers is true also of the released prisoners."

WHAT ANNOYS PORTO RICO

PORTO RICO'S DOUBTFUL STATUS in being neither a colony, a territory, nor a State, is said to be at the basis of continuous political turmoil in the Island. The excitement has not subsided, we are told, since the departure for the United States of a mission which includes Governor Towner, A. R. Barceló, president of the Senate, and a number of members of the Porto Rican Legislature and of prominent politicians, whose purpose is to lay before Washington arguments for Porto Rican home-rule. Some Porto Rican newspapers claim that the political tempest of last year, which ended in the resignation of former Governor Reily, began in conflicts between the Executive and the Porto Rican Legislature, the Governor being accused of using his high office to stem the tide of Porto Rican home-rule sentiment. Of the two chief political parties in the island, the Unionist and the Republican, it appears that the Unionist party has advocated complete independence for Porto Rico, while the Republican party has urged full membership in the Union of the United States. But the platform of the Republican party is said to have suffered a radical change in 1923, when, "considering their American citizenship," it repudiated "in the name of the founders of the Republic, all permanent colonial forms of government." The San Juan *Porto Rico Ilustrado* says:

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A PORTO RICAN LEADER

Antonio R. Barceló, President of Porto Rico's Senate and chief of the Unionist party, now on a mission to the United States.

"The founders of the Republican party, who formed a respectable minority, never admitted the right of every inhabitant of the United States to decide upon the political status of Porto Rico on an equal footing with the natives of the Island. Not denying the right of an opinion in the matter to the people of Kentucky or Kansas, we yet maintain and affirm with all our strength, that the Porto Ricans should have much more to say about how they want to be governed than the people of any of the States of the Union."

This San Juan journal is now bitterly opposed to the idea that Porto Rico should enter the Union as a State, and confesses that "the mistake of advocating our entrance into the Union in 1899 was due to our profound ignorance of the facts," and it adds:

"Now after having seen the constitutions of Arizona and New Mexico, the educational laws of Massachusetts, Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, North and South Dakota, Oregon, Nevada, Kansas, Oklahoma, and a score of other States, as well as the tendency and policies followed in Porto Rico, added to the declarations of such eminent Americans as Roosevelt, Bryan, Taft, Weeks and Root, we realize that admission to State membership would be Porto Rico's death. This is not the aim of Porto Ricans nor of thoughtful Americans."

An interesting survey of the Porto Rican situation is published by the Madrid *Esfera*, which Spanish publication sent a special correspondent on a tour of the former Spanish colonies to note the progress made in the quarter of a century elapsed since 1898. This correspondent says in part:

"Porto Rico is the only region colonized by Spain in North

America which has not had the chance of self-determination. The autonomous government granted to it by Spain had hardly gotten under way when war broke out between Spain and the United States. Differing from their Cuban neighbors, the Porto Ricans never really fought for their independence. Propaganda and atmosphere were lacking to create in the United States favorable opinion in promoting a Republic of Porto Rico. If Porto Rican leaders had carried on their propaganda as earnestly as the Cubans, they would not to-day be under the flag of the Union."

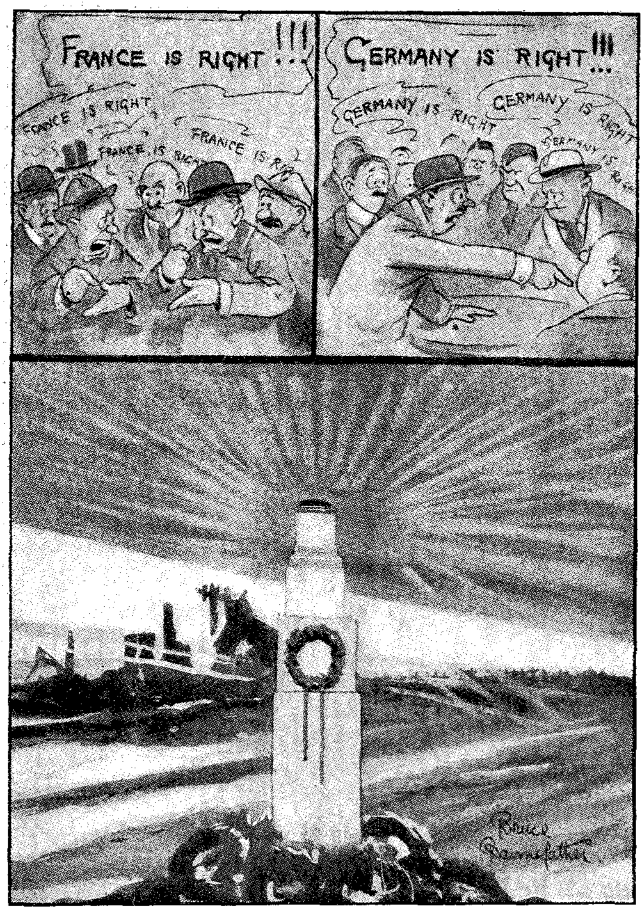
La Esfera's correspondent goes on to say regretfully that the Porto Ricans have "never known what they are." They are described as a people "without a country," and their situation is compared to the former status of the people in the Irish Free State in that "they refuse to be considered members of the United States." It is also asserted that "racial and historical prejudices form an abyss which education has not yet bridged." To this Madrid journalist, the use made by the United States of Porto Rican soldiers for the defense of insular possessions seems rather dangerous, in view of the community of blood and creed between the natives of Porto Rico and the people of the Latin-American countries in which the forces of the United States are frequently called upon to operate. We read then:

"Overpopulated Porto Rico sends to the United States the flower of its manhood, which is eager to escape from local influences that hamper development. Many a lad having no other means, joins the colors, to be taken to other lands, but his personal status always remains in doubt. He is vaguely classified as half-way between the white man and the negro, and he is an outcast in either group. His racial inferiority embitters him so much against the country to which he owes allegiance that his attitude in an open conflict would be most problematical.

"Suppose we consider the matter at the extreme? Would Porto Rican soldiers attack their brothers of Spanish-American descent in the event of rebellion in countries where the United States' rule is supreme? A sincere reply to this question would be difficult to obtain from the most pro-American of the islanders."

Some Porto Rican journals indicate that a great majority of the Porto Ricans realize that complete independence is practically impossible, and say that "a precedent seems to have been established through the Civil War, which was waged against the separation of States forming part of the Union." So most Porto Ricans are said to be concentrating their efforts on an attempt to obtain self-government along the lines of the Irish Free State. As the correspondent of *La Esfera* sees it—

"Porto Ricans will now fight for entire home-rule. They want a Porto Rican Government, Porto Rican officials in the various branches of the administration, Porto Rican troops, and Porto Rican police. They hope to achieve their aims by lawful means. But the agitation in the Philippines seems to be finding echo in Porto Rico and to spread the feeling that the colonial enterprises of the United States are ending in a fiasco."



THE ABSENT ARBITER

—*The Bystander* (London).

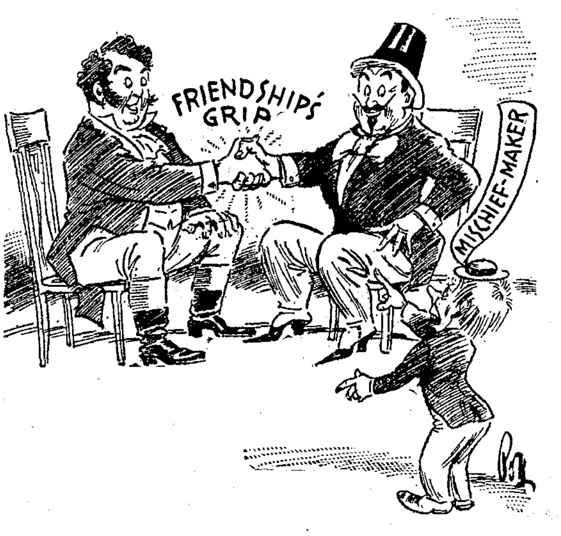
A BRITISH VIEW OF EUROPEAN BALANCE

"ALL THE ENTENTE YOU LIKE, but no cordiality," is the jocular definition some British writers give of the present status of Anglo-French relations, while at the same time it is noted that friendship with France is a necessity for Britain. In various circles, morever, the great problem between these countries is said to pivot on the balance of power in Europe, and altho this subject is not discust by the general public as yet, remarks a contributor to the London *Fortnightly Review*, he assures us that it is being discust "in the circles responsible for the conduct of foreign affairs in this country." Piquancy attaches to the statements of this observer because of his mysterious pen-name "Augur," and speaking in the tone of one who fortells future events from political omens, he says:

"There is a tendency to build all plans for future action on a presumption which may soon be found erroneous. At the base of all considered schemes there is always the idea that France and Germany will go on squabbling indefinitely. Here is the danger, for there is absolutely nothing to prove that this will always be so. To speak about the hatred of the Germans for the French is childish. One should remember that during the war the Germans wore trouser buttons with 'Gott strafe England,' and not with 'Gott strafe Frankreich.' The Germans are an obstinate people, but they are no fools, and they know how to accept the inevitable. France has got them by the throat in the Ruhr, and will not let go. This is an argument stronger than any we can produce. If France holds Germany by the throat, we hold her only by the coat-tails. It depends entirely on French statesmanship to alter the present relations with Germany, in a manner which would bring about a sullen but inevitable acceptance by Berlin of the Paris tag. This should always be had in view as a possible dénouement to the Franco-German conflict, and we would look ridiculous if it was found that we had built up the whole fabric of our political action in Europe on the contrary assumption."

The ideal formula for a policy directed toward the establishment of a real balance of power in Europe, this writer goes on to say, would be for Britain to do its utmost to create such a state of affairs in Europe that all danger of war-like conflicts should cease to exist. Then France, he points out, would be under the moral obligation of disarming and turning her attention to the economic competition in which "we are well able to hold our own and even better than that." Incidentally, he notes that "except a few foolish militarists and a few even more foolish Socialists, nobody thinks of a war with France." Therefore, he holds, Britain must come to an agreement with France, and he continues:

"As things are at present our great drawback is that we have so few good cards to play against the strong French hand. This is why, in our numerous squabbles, we have climbed down again and again in a remarkable fashion. A return to the policy of the

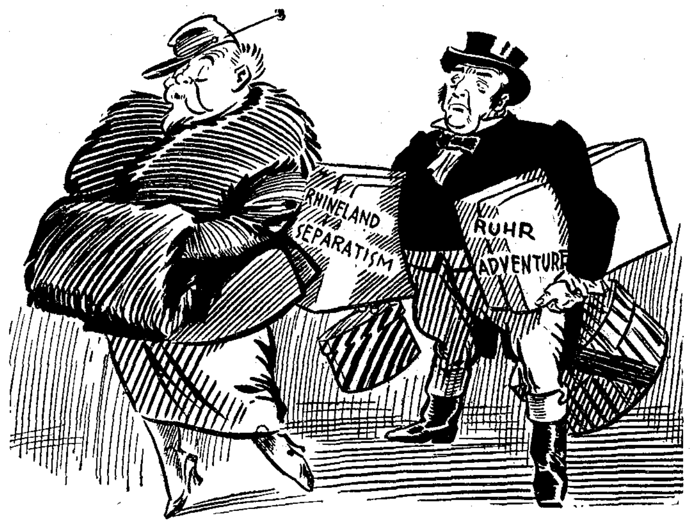


BEYOND THE REACH OF "SUGGESTION"

Mischief-Maker: "Now, then, say We are going to unclasp hands—we are going to unclasp hands—we are going to unclasp hands'—and you'll find them fly apart like—"

John: "You run away and boil yourself. This isn't an experiment, it's a conviction!"

—*Evening News* (London).



TOO MUCH MARRIED!

John Bull: "A few more of these, Madam, and I'll have to take proceedings for a separation."

—*Evening Standard* (London).

CONTRASTING BRITISH VIEWS OF THE ENTENTE

balance of power is intended to strengthen our hand for the inevitable conference with France at which we will have to agree on courses on which to lay our Ships of State so that they should not run into each other.

"Clearly the policy of a political equilibrium implies the necessity of political groupings. When the League of Nations was created its founders imagined that the members would gravitate toward it as a common center, the idea being that international action should run through the channel of the League. In real life the contrary happens, and international activities continue to keep to the old channels, the League receiving only the leavings of the diplomatic chanceries. Germany and Russia not being members of the League, the major part of Europe is excluded from its purview, the part which really needs most the intervention of the Covenant. Europe is divided and subdivided by a network of political groupings."

This contributor to *The Fortnightly* calls attention then to the difficulties involved in bringing Germany and Russia into the League. As long as Germany has not made it abundantly clear that she "accepts the spirit of the Treaty of Versailles and has given up all thought of physical revenge, a German demand for admission could not be supported by Britain." As to Russia, we are told that the Soviet Government can not apply for membership "without giving up some of the most cherished points of the Communist program, and without terminating the activities abroad of the Third Internationale." Referring then to the disagreeable side of the balance of power, which implies cooperation in political groupings, this writer adds:

"This means that it would be impossible to maintain an attitude of judicious detachment from European affairs. One can not have something for nothing. Great Britain would cease to play the part of arbiter and would have to become a partner in various combinations. . . . An arbiter is expected to bring only a sentiment of justice, but a partner in a political combination must bring his share of the political capital and bear his share of obligations with the prospective of being asked to pay it on demand."

Allusion is made to the political sympathy between France and the Little Entente and to the close relationship between France and Belgium, despite the fact that in the Ruhr enterprise the Belgians did not see "eye to eye with the French in all details and even on questions of principle." As a prospect for the improvement of Britain's political position to Europe, this informant observes:

"The situation in Eastern Europe could be materially improved, with great advantage to ourselves if we made a serious effort along the line London-Berlin-Warsaw-Moscow. Poland at present serves not as a connecting link between Germany and Russia but as a barrier well-nigh impassable. This creates a state of tension which is harmful to the interests of peace and which is favorable to militarist influences from outside. If one could bring about a rapprochement on one side between Poland and Germany and on the other between Poland and Russia—a thing not all impossible—the advantages accruing to our policy would be considerable. Eastern Europe, returned to a normal state of affairs, would cease to be a war-like argument, not to speak of the economic advantages which would accrue to international trade and finance. But to bring about such a desirable state of affairs we would be obliged to go out of our way and give active assistance to the development of the political process."

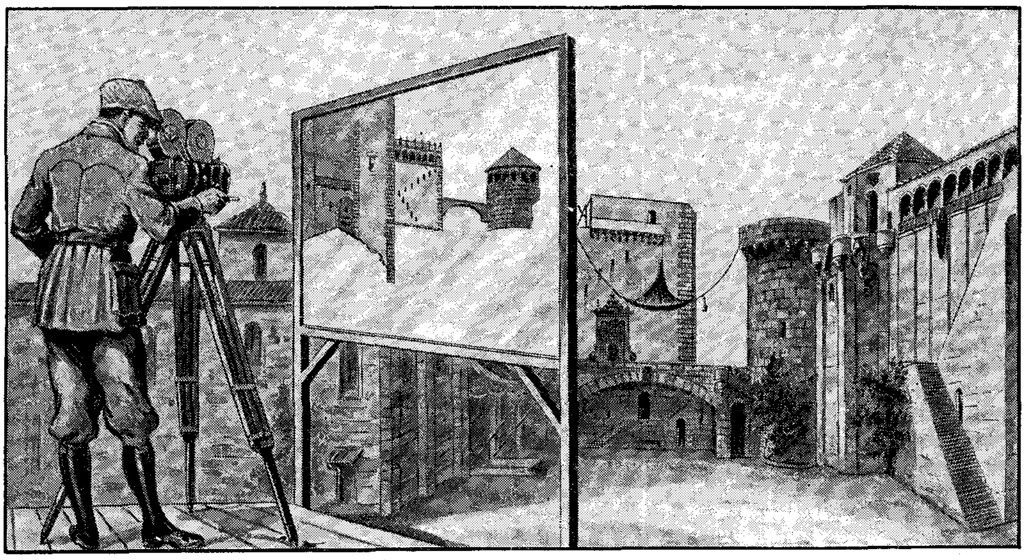
The coming together of Italy and Spain impresses this writer as containing "the grain of a most important political combination," and he calls attention to the fact that France, lying across the Mediterranean with her possessions in Africa, cuts over the line of Italo-Spanish reciprocity. To his mind her entrance into the combination would enhance its power and vitality many times, and he adds: "If we desire to take her place, we will have to give some probable proof of good-will and active cooperation." As to maintaining the balance of power between the Ægean and the Black Sea, he tells us that Turkey can be a valuable asset for this purpose but, "she must be taken in hand, and the necessity of 'bakshish' of some sort in that part of the world is well known and understood." Incidentally this informant tells us that France is to-day the most powerful State in Europe, not only because her Army is the strongest but because of her economic potency. She is "prosperously self-contained and has her hand on the main source of power on the continent—she controls the coal," and he adds:

"France has also been able to build up a system of friendly alliances and relations in Europe which permit her to encircle Germany with an iron fence from the North Sea to the Baltic. Poland and Roumania form a barrier from sea to sea between Russia and Germany. Across Central Europe lies the great corridor of neutral and friendly States from France to the Polish outpost on the Russian border. Going farther afield we find France occupying in Syria the key position between Turkey, Mesopotamia and Palestine. In the western Mediterranean she has built up her great and rich African empire, reaching without a break to the shores of the Atlantic."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

‘GLASS WORK"—THE LATEST MOVIE TRICK

IMITATION PALACES AND TEMPLES, built at vast expense, are no longer necessary for the backgrounds of moving-picture plays. The desired scene is now painted on glass, and the result, we are told, is "just as good as" either reality or its counterfeit presentment. There was a time, not so very long ago, we are reminded by a writer in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago), when the camera could not tell a lie, but that was before the coming of the movies. To-day, by fibbing scientifically and artistically, it creates and maintains illusions that otherwise would be impossible because of the prohibitive expense. He goes on:



Illustrations used by courtesy of Popular Mechanics ' (Chicago)

WHAT THE DIRECTOR SEES BEFORE HE SHOUTS "ACTION—CAMERA!"

> "Despite the fact that the settings now being used are more enormous and costly than ever before, it remained for the photographer to add the last touch of realism to productions showing the towering battlements of a feudal castle, a colossal Egyptian temple and its majestic background, or the beautiful architecture of a French château.
>
> "So real are these made to appear on the screen that the spectator is amazed to learn that they are only painted on an ordinary pane of glass, no larger than the average window. And yet that is the case in most pictures, for it has become increasingly true, on the screen at least, that things are not what they seem, and producers have learned that illusion is more effective than the truth itself.
>
> "One of the greatest problems of the films has been to obtain accurate backgrounds without prohibitive expense. If the scene of a story were laid at Monte Carlo, it has been necessary either to transport the players and camera men to Monaco for views that would be before the audience for only a few minutes, or to construct sets at the studio that have cost more than $500,000 in some instances.
>
> "Despite the vast sums expended, the latter method was inadequate, as it was impossible to reproduce the wonders of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, the Eiffel Tower, or the Arc de Triomphe. But, in the past two years, the problem has been solved, and now Westminster Abbey, the House of Parliament, or the Tower of London may be made ready to photograph on an hour's notice. There is scarcely any building or scene in the world that can not be duplicated.
>
> "This is accomplished by what is known in Hollywood as 'glass work.' Things that were never built and that did not exist except on a pane of glass in the strokes of an artist's brush, have been shown with startling reality on the silver screen, the result of a photographic trick that, in the majority of cases, is invisible, even to the expert.
>
> "Ordinarily buildings or interiors intended for blending with glass paintings are constructed to the first story, or to a height that will permit the actors to move about. Then the roofs or towers are painted on a pane of glass about six feet square. This is placed in front of the camera, so that the painted portion exactly matches the remainder of the set.
>
> "The same method has been used effectively in filming clouds which are painted on the glass and then moved slowly in front of the lens, and also in providing marvelously realistic mountain backgrounds. In some cases two glasses are used, one stationary, to represent, say, an island, and the other a wrecked ship drifting across it with the tide.
>
> "Another way of producing similar results is to use small models instead of placing glass paintings in front of the camera lens. For instance, the lower parts of a building will be built on the 'lot.' Then the roof and towers are constructed in miniature, being placed a few feet from the camera in such a position that the lines of the 'set' and model blend on the screen."

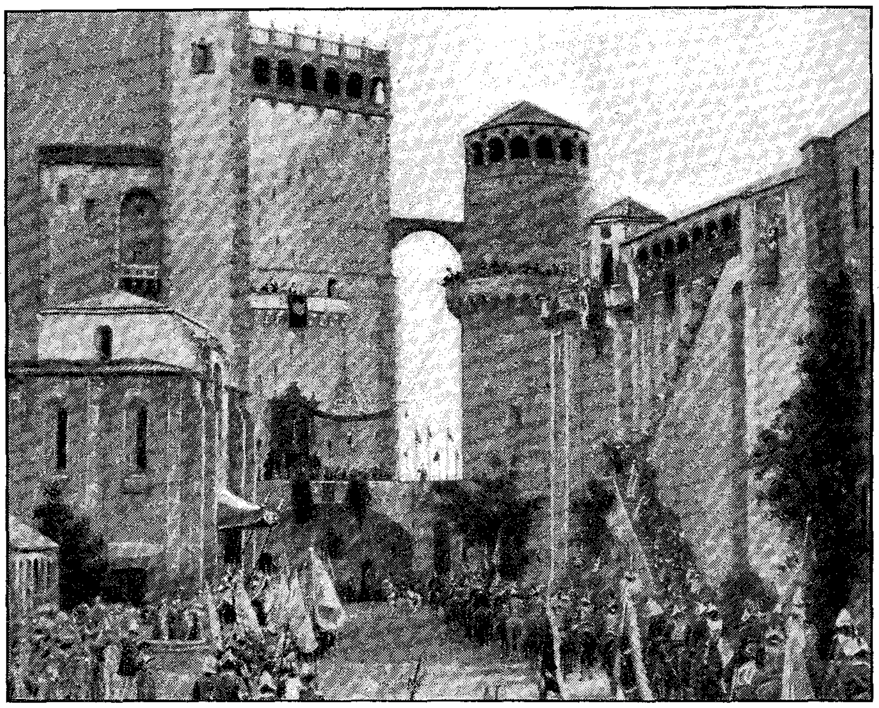
For exteriors, the writer thinks, miniatures have an advantage over glass, as the shadows exactly correspond to those of the actual settings. While this may seem a small detail, it is vital in the creation and maintenance of a perfect illusion. Any slight inaccuracy is quickly detected and results in criticism for the producer. To quote again:

> "In a recent great spectacle, it was necessary to show the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris. To do this realistically, the massive front was built to a height just above the doors. Then the towers were constructed in miniature and placed in such a position a few feet from the camera that the lens caused them to blend with the lower setting. The result was so realistic as almost to defy detection.
>
> "Another method is 'double exposure.' In this, part of the film is masked by placing a black mat of proper design over the lens. Thus the light is prevented from reaching any portion desired during the exposure. After a reel is finished, it is rewound, put back in the camera and the part already exposed masked in the same manner.
>
> "Then a photograph is placed in the correct position to be photographed on the unexposed section of the film. The result is two pictures made on one strip of film, each blending perfectly with the other."

There were times, of course, especially in the early days of this new scenic art—that is to say, within the last two or three years—when the painted scene did not blend so perfectly with reality. A film is recalled which showed cowboys dashing about a plain, in the very shadow of a most magnificent line of mountains. The cowboys and their horses were certainly genuine enough, but the craggy and frowning mountains showed peculiar marks, such as might have been made by a paint-brush, provided it had been one of those "brushes of comet's hair," of which Kipling sings. Nowadays however, we are assured, mountains are constructed without brush-marks.

THE FAT MAN'S MISERY

TO BE FAT is not only a discomfort in itself but it is a symptom of more serious evils. At the bottom of the trouble, we are told by Dr. George von Wendt, professor in the University of Helsingfors, Finland, is our undue consumption of albumen, of which we habitually take three or four times as much as nature intended. In an article on "The Problem of Obesity," contributed to *The World's Health* (Paris), Prof. von Wendt sets forth, in brief, ideas on the subject that he has expounded at greater length in a book recently published in Sweden. At the outset he alludes to statistics printed on its fiftieth anniversary by a Finnish insurance society, "Thule," indicating the cause of death of its clients during the last half century. In more than 60 per cent. of the cases malnutrition was one of the principal factors. Even in cases where diet is not the direct cause, errors in diet are likely appreciably to diminish resistance to disease. It is sometimes difficult, Dr. von Wendt says, to trace the origin of a disease to a fixt date, or to establish the exact relationship between cause and effect. People sometimes reach advanced age in spite of defective diet. That does not mean, however, that injuries inflicted on the system remain unpunished or that punishment does not fall on succeeding generations. The majority of unhealthy persons are likely to have had, among their ancestors, the writer suggests, people who neglected rational diet. He writes:



BUT THIS IS HOW IT LOOKS ON THE SCREEN

"Obesity, which almost inevitably leads to a shortening of life, is a sign of prolonged irregularity of diet, when it is not a symptom of a chronic disease.

"The struggle of the human body against irregularities of diet, the ill-effects of which increase daily, is in itself a heavy strain to place upon the system. Properly regulated diet not only protects us from obesity, therefore, but it also increases our natural resistance to external influences.

"A fairly clear anatomical analogy is noticeable between the shape of the jaws and the working of the digestive system in man and in the monkey. The use that each makes of these organs is, however, entirely different. The monkey is a typical fruit and vegetable eater. He eats meat only in very small quantities, and that only occasionally. In spite of the organs which nature has given him, man closely approaches the carnivora as far as his choice of food is concerned. Albumen is an important factor in his food. A comparison between the constituents of an adult's ordinary food and the milk diet of an infant shows clearly how nature's prescriptions have been forgotten. The organic and nutritive matter contained in mother's milk is composed of 7.5 per cent. albumen and 92.5 per cent. sugar and fat. An adult's food contains 18 per cent. albumen and even as much as 23 to 25 per cent. among the richer classes. The new-born infant, who develops very rapidly, would logically require a greater quantity of albumen in proportion, since albumen forms the essential part of all new tissues. But instead of a decrease in albumen, we find adults consuming a quantity about three times as great as that consumed by infants. The body thus receives daily a far greater quantity of albumen than it requires. This excess would not be so dangerous if albumen were a harmless substance, but this is not the case. In disaggregation and combustion, albumen forms a considerable quantity of acids. Most foods rich in albumen contain, for instance, elements which produce uric acid and other waste matter with which the body becomes saturated and which can only be got rid of with difficulty. A great many of the troubles put down to gout and rheumatism are closely connected with the large quantities of uric acid contained in the system."

The composition of our food, Professor von Wendt goes on to say, is generally such that the body is obliged to react against an overproduction of acid. In most cases the system accustoms itself to this surplus, but our powers of resistance suffer in consequence. Such a diet results in overfeeding. The surplus of acid and of the elements producing uric acid favors the accumulation of fat and this is the origin of the disease called obesity. He proceeds:

"Many people consider slight corpulence negligible. They do not realize that this obesity is a symptom of impaired circulation which, sooner or later, will be followed by more serious troubles and by shortening of life. Every one ought, therefore, to regulate his diet carefully, closely examining it and making the necessary changes in it as soon as the first signs of obesity appear. Women in particular should attach great importance to this if they wish to preserve youth and beauty, but all efforts to reduce should be undertaken with the greatest prudence and under special medical advice, otherwise the cure will leave more noticeable traces than those apparent at the beginning of the increase. It is all the easier for a woman to make such observations because coming corpulence is generally announced by localized accumulations of fatty tissue. In a book entitled 'Growing Thin or Growing Fat,' which has just appeared in Sweden, I published photographs on different types of the onset of obesity, and in this way it is easy to recognize the exact moment when it is necessary to begin to follow a régime. The system unfortunately shows a tendency to reduce adipose tissue in other parts of the body before attacking just those where embonpoint first shows itself. Too hasty efforts to reduce local fatty accumulations often lead to undesirable loss of flesh in other parts and consequently destroy the harmony of the human body. The first local symptoms of obesity should therefore be recognized and competently treated.

"These defects can often be remedied by a change in the hours of meals or by modifying the quantity and the proportion of liquids absorbed. In the apportioning of liquids, it is very important that a sufficient quantity be taken in the morning, immediately on waking. This liquid should be prepared with fruit or fresh vegetables, being a beverage to supply the circulation with a sufficient quantity of alkaline salts. If, in addition, a similar drink, but in lesser quantity, be taken a few hours before the principal meal, the latter should be taken without drinking. Attention to these simple rules is sufficient to ward off the threat of embonpoint. It is a good plan to begin the first meal with fruit or fresh vegetables and to begin and end the second in the same way.

"In conclusion, I quote here a few rules from the above-mentioned book. They refer principally to the consumption of liquid food:

"1. Chew your food well;
"2. Stop eating in time; don't overload your stomach;
"3. Avoid drinking too much at mealtimes;
"4. Begin and end the day with a light drink; take as little liquid food as possible;
"5. With the exception of the early morning drink, never drink unless you are thirsty;
"6. Drink sparingly during heavy work or tiring exercise."

MAKING BEDS FIT

ONE OF THE GREAT PROBLEMS of modern life, according to Watson Davis of Science Service, writing in the New York *World*, has been the fitting of beds to particular sizes of people. This becomes acute when lanky individuals encounter the standard sleeping-car berth. Even more serious from a practical view-point has been the situation in the industry that provides the furniture upon which the nation rests each night. One set of manufacturers make wooden beds, another supplies the demand for metal beds. Yet another group makes bed-springs, and an entirely different industry has grown up devoted to providing the mattresses to be placed on the springs. He goes on:

"Here are four groups of manufacturers working with but a single purpose, that of providing a place to sleep. Yet wooden and iron beds of the same size practically never have the same dimensions. There is no assurance that springs will fit the bed, and every furniture dealer has to employ a tailor to alter mattresses to fit the many varieties of beds. Beds, springs, and mattresses have grown up with a supreme disregard for each other and their coordinated function in human life.

"Happily, confusion is now to be changed to peaceful harmony, because the mattress is to be made to fit the spring and the spring the bed. Instead of 92 sizes of beds, there are to be only 7 or 8. These changes are effective without notice as soon as the present stocks of beds are sold.

"Thanks are due to Secretary Herbert Hoover, the Department of Commerce, and the manufacturers. This episode is just one of many simplifications that have been brought about by the campaign against waste that Mr. Hoover is waging.

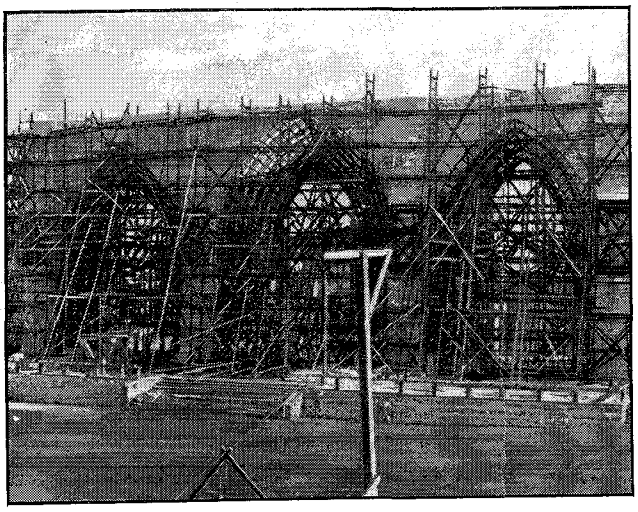
"Waste costs money, comfort, time, and valuable human energy. It is perhaps the greatest curse of the world. Workers can not get work, square men waste time in round jobs, people discover over and over again what has been found before, poor and inefficient ruts are worn deep by travel, every one wants to use the same door at the same time.

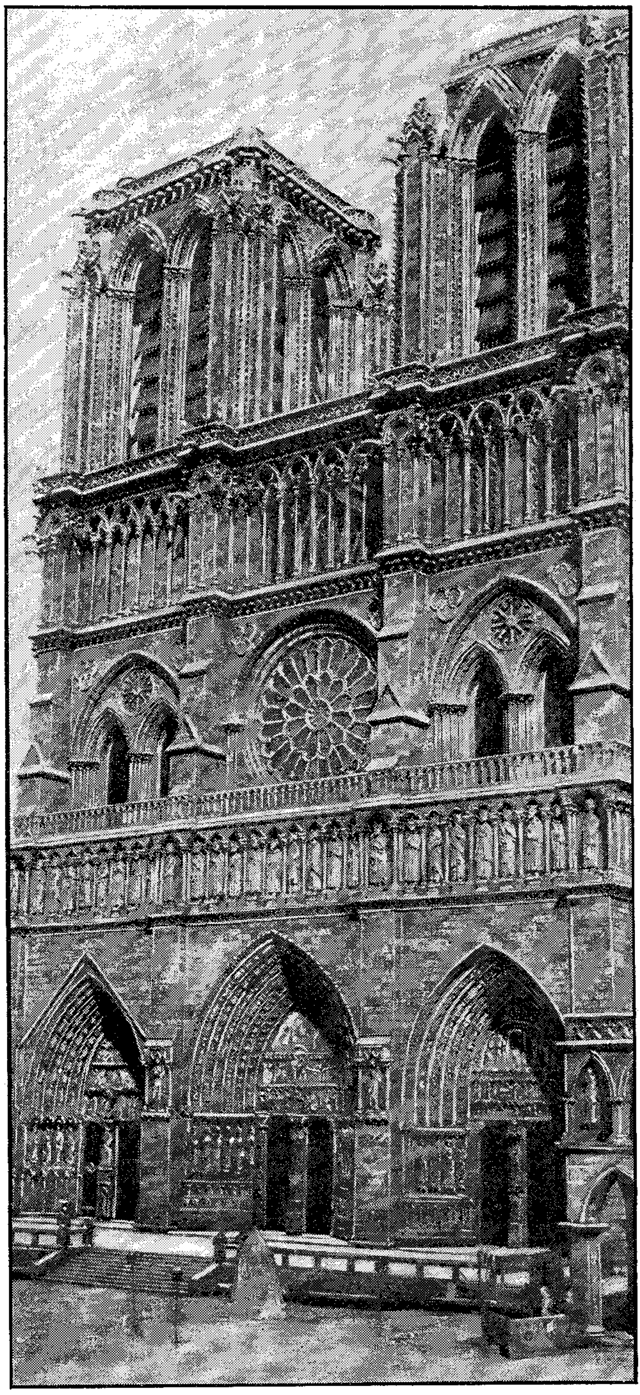
"In dozens of ways Department of Commerce experts are chasing waste. A new kind of dictionary containing specifications for hundreds of common articles is being compiled for purchasing agents of the Government, States, and great institutions, because it was found that as many as 24,000 different specifications were being used for only 1,200 articles purchased by some 5,000 organizations.

"The automotive experts of the National Bureau of Standards recently spent $3,000 and as a result the people are saved $15,000,000 each year. They showed manufacturers how to test automobile brake linings and demonstrated that the length of service performed could be doubled without material additional cost. Now practically all brake linings are as good as the best a year ago.

"Who but scientists and engineers could earn such dividends of 500,000 per cent. Incidentally, the men who earn such dividends are wofully underpaid, and are only kept on their jobs in the face of industrial temptations through a belief in public service.

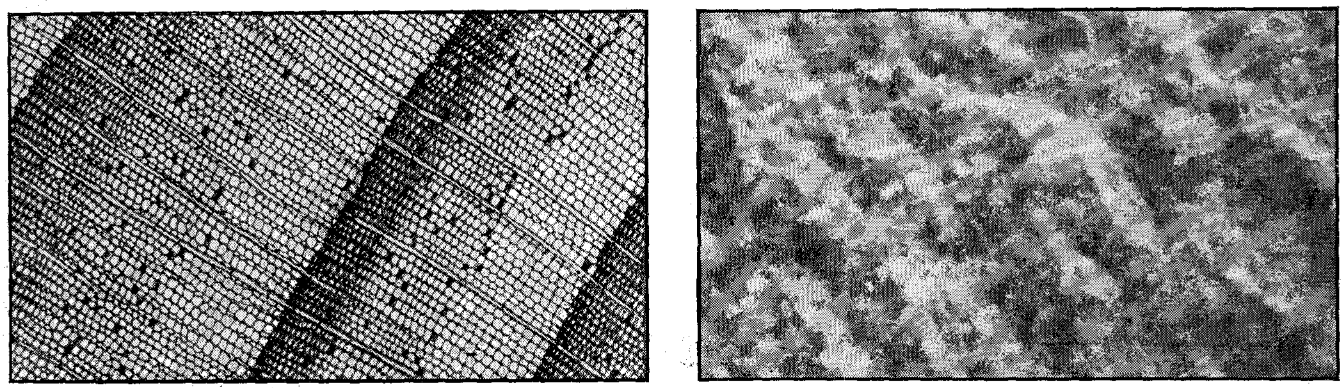
"As a people we are not purposely extravagant. Waste usually occurs through lack of knowledge. Manufacturers' eyes are too strongly focused on to-day's shipments to see the steady accretion of seemingly insignificant losses into millions of dollars. Makers of springs are more interested in springs than they are in beds. Shown where wastes occur, manufacturers willingly get together and stop them."





"THE RESULT WAS SO REALISTIC AS ALMOST TO DEFY DETECTION"

"In a recent great spectacle, it was necessary to show the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris. To do this realistically, the massive front was built to a height just above the doors. Then the towers were constructed in miniature and placed in such a position a few feet from the camera that the lens caused them to blend with the lower setting."



Illustrations by courtesy of "Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering" (New York)

NATURAL AND "MADE-OVER" WOOD, SIDE BY SIDE IN CROSS-SECTION

At the left a section of coniferous wood, showing its great number of air-cavities. At the right a section of balsam-wool with from 3 to 25 times as many cavities as natural wood. The new substance can be made from sawmill waste.

SOMETHING NEW TO KEEP US WARM

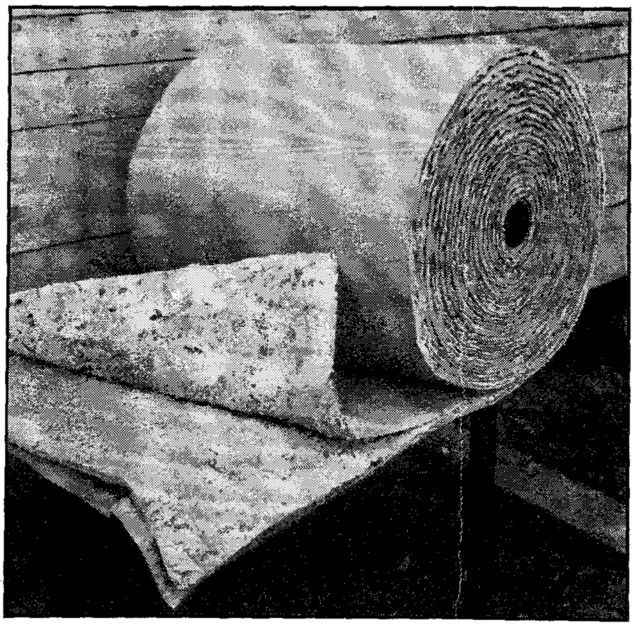
THE LATEST HEAT-RETAINING MATERIAL is balsam-wool, made of the fibers of the pine and other coniferous trees. Howard F. Weiss, a wood-products engineer, of Madison, Wisconsin, who writes on this subject in *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York), tells us that one of the most valuable properties of wood is its resistance to the passage of heat. It is for this reason, he says, that wood appeals to us for a variety of uses, such as furniture, tool-handles, rims for automobile steering-wheels, gun-stocks, floors, etc. He goes on:

"The reason wood is so resistant to the passage of heat is because it is made of a great mass of hollow fibers cemented together. These lock up an enormous number of air-cells, so small that the air in them can not readily circulate. The air is, therefore, commonly referred to as being 'dead,' and dead air is one of the most effective heat insulators known.

"The wood substance itself—that is, the material out of which the wood-cells are made—is comparatively heavy, and if solid wood substance is placed in water it will immediately sink. What keeps wood afloat are the millions of dead air-cells. Different woods vary in weight, because the heavy woods are largely solid wood substance, while the lighter woods have a large number of dead air-cells.

"We would expect to find that the lighter woods are better heat insulators than the heavy woods. This is exactly the case. The U. S. Bureau of Standards has found that balsa, which is one of the lightest woods known, shows remarkable resistance to the passage of heat. A board of balsa wood 1 inch thick is as resistant to the passage of heat as a maple board more than 3¼ inches thick.

"As this problem of preventing the passage of heat is of immense importance in our daily life, not only in the construction of ice-boxes, refrigerator cars, pipes, etc., but in the building of comfortable homes, the C. F. Burgess Laboratories undertook a series of experiments to see if the fibrous structure of wood could be rearranged so as to build up a material that would be lighter than any wood heretofore known, and that would have a greater number of dead air-cells. It seemed logical that if this could be done a very efficient heat-insulating product would be the result.



MORE WOOLLY THAN WOOD

A roll of the new insulating material, balsam-wool, made up of shredded wood fibers. It is more heat resistant than any natural wood.

"After months of experimenting, the new product was finally developed. The material, to which the name balsam-wool has been given, weighs less than one-half as much as balsa wood, and about one-fourth as much as cork. It showed the remarkably low thermal conductivity of 6.1 British thermal units, as against 8.3 for balsa wood and 7.4 for pure cork; and these latter are the most efficient heat insulators made from wood heretofore known.

"About 2,000,000 square feet was used in the construction of homes throughout Minnesota last fall, and the returns now coming in from home-owners show that the product is doing all that the laboratory tests indicate it would do—namely, saving these home-owners from 30 to 40 per cent. in coal, and contributing to maintenance of comfortable, healthy quiet homes.

"Balsam-wool can be made from those products of the sawmill too small in size to have commercial value. For its manufacture the slabs, edgings, trimmings, etc., left after the logs have been cut into lumber, box-shooks and lath, are reduced to slivers not over one-half inch in length. The shredded wood is then boiled in an alkaline solution to loosen the cementing material which binds the wood fibers together. The next step is to comb the fibers in what is known as a beating-engine.

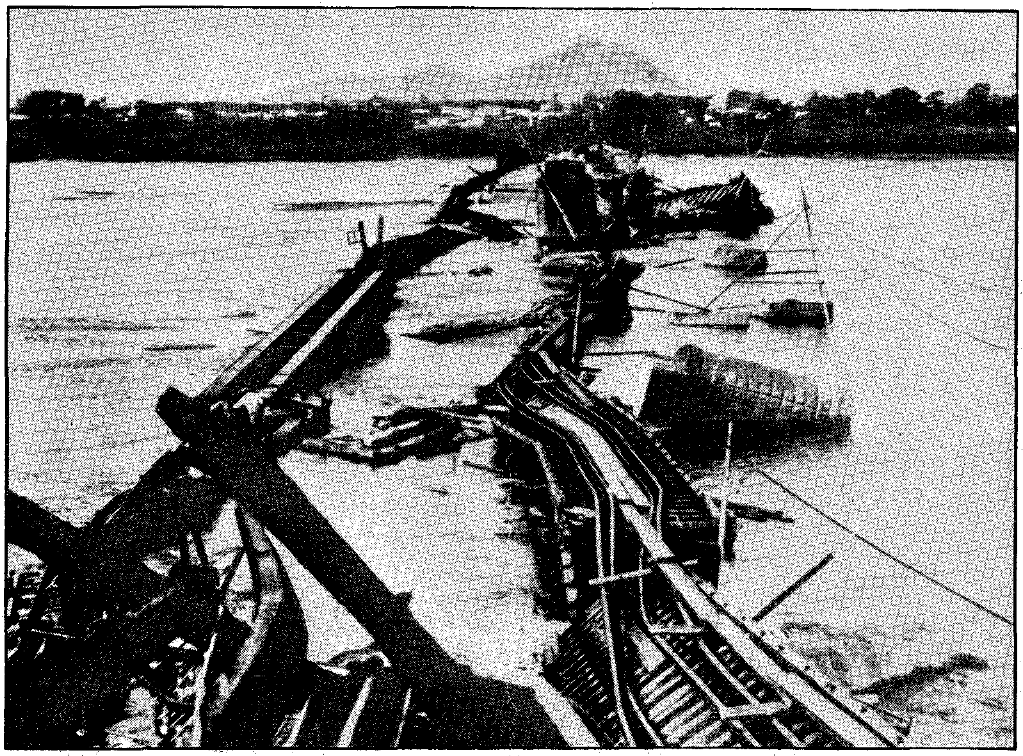
"Having thus separated the individual fibers the next step is to build them up in a different arrangement. Before doing this, however, the fibers are passed through a fireproofing solution. The fireproofed fibers are prest until they hold only about 40 per cent. moisture, after which they are passed through a drier and blown to fiber-hoods so designed that the stream of fibers is split into fan-shaped curtains which blow against a traveling wire screen. The fibers pass through an atmosphere of cement and upon striking the screen are sticky, so that each is cemented to its neighbor. However, the arrangement of the fibers is such that they project in all three dimensions so that the finished product has no grain as has the natural wood. It is because of this formation that the product is so light.

"The endless wire screen carries the layer of wet sticky fibers with their water-resistant cement through a drier, and the fibrous product comes out at the other end in a continuous sheet, 6 feet wide and ¾ inch thick. This sheet is passed between two sheets of tough kraft paper, coated on the inside with a thin layer of hot water-resisting asphalt. After this, the product is wound into rolls and wrapt with heavy layers of waterproofed paper."

In this form the product is ready for the market, and for the carpenter's use for insulating walls and floors.

BUILDING FOR THE NEXT EARTHQUAKE

THE DIFFICULTY OF BUILDING to withstand earthquake shocks is that all structural engineering problems in building have been treated and solved on the assumption that the structure is to stand still. Admit the possibility that it may be moved about, and we must begin all over again. A locomotive is intended to move. Every part of it is so planned as to resist the stresses due to motion. But is it worth while to build a skyscraper like a locomotive when it is to move, not daily and hourly, but once in a lifetime, possibly never? This somewhat novel view of the problem is stated by an editorial writer in *The Engineering News-Record* (New York). A solution has been attempted by Japanese engineers, he says, by an effort "to convert the data of the dynamic action into static terms," which means that the extraordinary shocks of earthquake motion are to be treated as if they were stresses due to the weight of the building, the pressure of the wind and the other factors familiar in ordinary construction. This plan, the writer thinks, will do very well for ordinary buildings, but he does not think it a complete solution. He writes:


By courtesy of "The Engineering News-Record," New York

NOT EXACTLY EARTHQUAKE-PROOF

This is what happened on the first of September to a bridge on the Tokaido Main Line of the Japanese Government Railways. And the lesser quake a few days ago goes to support the contention that railroads, tunnels, culverts and bridges in Japan must be rebuilt to withstand earthquake shocks.

"Views of Japanese earthquake damage show the effects produced on civil-engineering structures of different kinds, effects which range from the cracking of buildings to the shaking apart of earth masses and bridges. Broadly, the showing agrees with that of other earthquakes; but it is much more important, because of the greater variety of the effects as well as the greater violence of the earthquake. The effect on the railways, especially the culverts, fills, trestles and bridges, is much more severe than most American engineers have realized.

"In considering how all such effects may be guarded against by the designer and builder, it is well to bear in mind that earthquake action is dynamic, while the usual structural problem and the methods of analysis applied to it are exclusively static. The difference sets up a formidable difficulty, particularly because the structural engineer will hardly be willing to subordinate his static analysis, which deals with the important service needs, to a radically different kind of calculation, applicable perhaps only once in the lifetime of his structure. The ready way out of the difficulty is to convert the data of the dynamic action into static terms. This course has been followed by the Japanese students of the subject, and is reflected in the brief summary of design principles presented in this issue.

"So long as the equivalent static analysis remains well within the range of experience and embodies a fair safety allowance, it should lead to satisfactory results. Accordingly we may consider the general case of buildings to be within reaching distance of solution. Extensive data are furnished by observations on city buildings of structural engineering type. Extending these data to dwelling-houses and special types of building may require much careful study, but should be thoroughly feasible. Thus, we may hope to render building construction reasonably secure against earthquake ruin—at least in theory; in practise it may not be found economically desirable to incur the cost of providing this security.

"Other structures are not in the same favorable condition, however. Chimneys, high bridges and earthwork constructions come in this category, and these all present special problems that do not appear to be amenable to an equivalent static analysis. The case of the chimney is the simplest of these, and it does not seem impracticable to apply dynamic analysis to this problem.

"The problems encountered in bridges and earthworks, however, are decidedly more refractory. Such structures are affected in puzzling ways by violent earthquake motions. It appears that a great deal of further study of shaking forces and resistances will be required before this part of the earthquake problem can be considered on the way to solution."

The January 15 earthquake in the same part of Japan that was affected September 1, was less severe. One hundred deaths were reported and much damage was done to property, including the blocking of railroad tunnels and damage to roadbeds.

TEA OR COFFEE?—The difference would seem to be the classic one between Tweedledum and Tweedledee, according to a writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association.* Many of the so-called "stimulants" widely used by man have recently, he says, been the subject of critical consideration. He goes on:

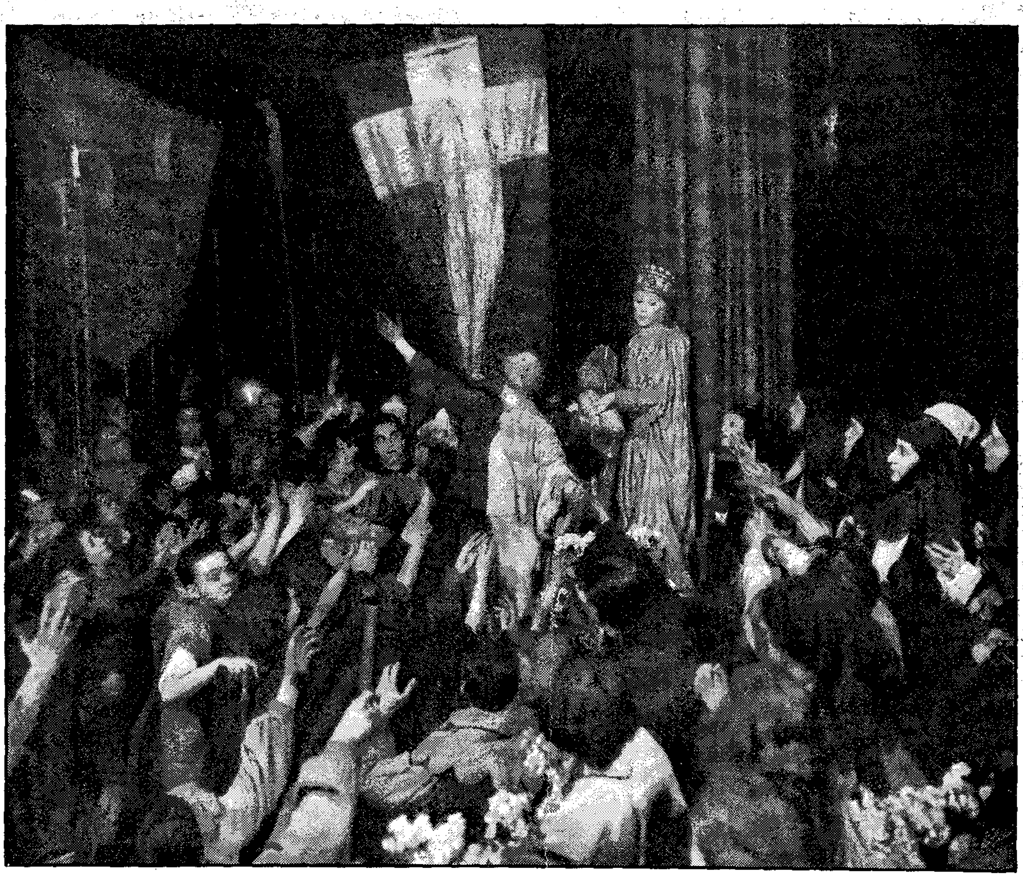
"Fisher and Fisk, in 'How to Live,' state without reservation that the best rule for those who wish to attain the highest physical and mental efficiency is total abstinence from all substances that contain poisons, including spirits, wine, beer, tobacco, and even coffee and tea. Not a few persons among the millions of our population evidently prefer to 'take a chance' on the 'milder' sorts of beverages, among which tea and coffee are usually classed. The same writers that prepared the 'total abstinence' dictum quoted admit that the exact extent to which the 'milder poisons' are injurious has not yet been scientifically settled. Both tea and coffee are known to contain the alkaloid caffein. Furthermore, there are persons who still declare that the actions of tea and coffee on the nervous system are so unlike that the effects can not be explained by their caffein content alone. A decision on this point at least is now available. Investigations by the hygienist Lehmann at Würzburg have shown that the exhilaration or wakefulness, the diuresis and the circulatory manifestations depend primarily on the dose of caffein ingested, whether it is derived from tea or from coffee. Evidently the choice between these is analogous to that between chocolate cream-drops and chocolate caramels, which has puzzled many a youthful purchaser."

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

A MIRACLE OF TRANSFORMATION FOR "THE MIRACLE"

WAR IS MORE POTENT THAN MIRACLES. "The Miracle," which has just burst upon the amazed view of New York audiences, has been waiting ten years for its chance. Just previous to the great outbreak, Karl Vollmoeller, author of the spectacle conceived by Max Reinhardt, was in America to arrange for its showing here, after its triumph in Germany and London. In our issue of February 17, 1912, we reported on the London production of this spectacle, where the sensation produced ended in a street procession of protest and a hand-to-hand encounter between the protestors and the actors. What was disclosed at the Century Theater is described as "an achievement which reflected the greatest credit on the management," and "in respect of size, vivid and artistic color effects, living masses in violent or picturesque movement, in general impressiveness and sustained interest" as excelling "any spectacle yet seen in the local theater." Tho over a dozen years old it stands as probably the supreme achievement of Reinhardt, who has been its director wherever produced. It is a coincidence worth noting that New York is at present witnessing the work of the two acknowledged leaders in stage production—Reinhardt and Stanislavsky. They were members of the same company as young men starting on a career—Reinhardt has developed his art from the point of view of spectacle produced by crowds in movement; Stanislavsky, understanding the effect of ensemble, yet emphasizes the minute psychological interest of character.



ONE OF REINHARDT'S THRILLING MOB SCENES

The lame piper is healed at the foot of the miracle-working statue of the Madonna, while the crowds are wrought into a frenzy of religious fervor. Lady Diana Manners posing as the statue.

The story upon which "The Miracle" is based is simple and made familiar in Maeterlinck's "Sister Beatrice." A young nun, *Megildis*, is entrusted with the care of the miracle-working image of the Virgin and Child. One night she is assailed by the tempter in the form of a gallant young knight, who lures her away. When the Virgin refuses her request for leave, she tries to wrest the Child from the Virgin's arms, and with that the babe vanishes, and with crashing noise the doors open for her escape. Out in the world she follows a life first of joy, then of misery and degradation, then finds herself a penitent, back in her old home. During her absence the Virgin has descended from her place and assumed the nun's duties. At this point we quote from Mr. Towse of the *Evening Post:*

> "Inside the sacred fane the materialized *Virgin*, having faithfully discharged the duties of the errant nun, resumes her discarded robes and crown, remounts her pedestal and again becomes the Sacred Image, as *Megildis* enters, so overwhelmed with distressful emotions that her babe falls unnoticed from her arms. Finding her nun's uniform where she had laid it, she puts it on and takes her old place as *Sister Sacristan* as if awaking from a dream. But at her feet lies her child, which is dead, and raising it in her arms, she appeals to the *Virgin* in an agony of supplication. And the statue, once again alive, bends graciously to take the dead infant and adopt it as her own. Thus the lost miraculous image is restored, and at the ensuing religious festival the redeemed nun is the object of universal veneration. Into all the implications of the religious symbolism it is not necessary, nor would it be profitable, to inquire."

The setting of this pageant is to all intents and purposes as veritable a cathedral as Westminster Abbey. The problem here is immensely more difficult than heretofore encountered, for in London the spectacle was given in Olympia, a building comparable to Madison Square Garden and nearer the form of a cathedral nave. Concerning the transformation at the Century, we quote Mr. Alan Dale of *The American*. His visit is a peep behind scenes just before the opening:

> "I am watching the building of 'The Miracle' and endeavoring to make intelligent remarks as Morris Gest pumps me full of statistics.
>
> "I never make a good job of intelligent remarks, and when Mr.

Gest tells me that they have just removed seventy loads of scaffolding from the structure. I can think of nothing wittier to say than, 'Did you ever?' Again when Mr. Gest pleasantly volunteers the information that the running expenses of the giant spectacle will be forty-seven thousand dollars per week, I can only pause and exclaim, 'Gee!' And when you come to think of it, 'Gee!' isn't intelligent.

"Just as I make that gorgeous remark, a grimy son of toil cries loudly: 'Say, if you stand there, you'll have something fall on your nut.'

"I look around and behold various pieces of masonry, scenery, and accessories, any one of which falling on my 'nut' might confer a favor on the dramatic community by removing me from this vale of tears.

ROSAMOND PINCHOT

Who has had a success in her first part on the stage, the *Nun* who is appointed *Sister Sacristan*, in "The Miracle."

"Everywhere, and in all directions, I perceive an amazing, a stupendous, a phenomenal, and a dazzling activity. Notes from an organ that will later do duty in the wonderful church scene reach me and give me the churchy feeling that renders me stupidly sentimental. Two priests watching the tremendous ecclesiastical outfit attract my attention. Workmen attempting to lift an enormous chandelier give me the willies. I perceive marvelous imitations of stained-glass windows being hauled into place. The imitations are so exquisite that I wonder why churches bother about the real thing.

"I look around. I AM in church, and I don't know it. The Century is one huge cathedral, dark, massive, holy, and astounding. For a moment I think of last summer when I escorted a friend through Westminster Abbey and dashed into St. Paul's for recreation. And as I recall this, another memory haunts me. It is the opening of the Century when it was handed over to the 'peepul,' who never even got a whiff of it. And now it is a church. I see the pulpit from which the priest will be spectacularly conspicuous. I see the holy-water font. Back in ponderous perspective, there is the nave of the cathedral, dim, religious, beautiful in its wistful obscurity, and the lights indicated through the rose windows give the effect of softest and dreamiest color. Nothing suggests the theater. Nothing blatant, brazen, odiously pepful, or obstreperously tinted. The colors blend deliciously; the atmosphere is gentle with its benign appeal, and—an artistic revel seems imminent.

"I am now one hundred and ten feet above the level—I was going to say of the sea—I mean, of the street. A fearful dizziness overtakes me. I have a desire to plunge from this altitude into the cavernous depths of the Century . . . It is a veritable orgy of wires, cables, lights, machinery, and unknown details. I don't know the name of half the curious things I see, up there in the rigging, feeling tremendously like I used to feel in mid-Atlantic.

"'These beams,' says Mr. Gest as, descending, I see the supports that are used for the unbelievable weight of it all, 'are strong enough to hold the Singer Building,' and he goes into a statistical rhapsody that is lost upon me. I am now past mere statistics. I always hate them, but to-day my soul sickens of statistical relish.

"'And what do you say to this: Two hundred and ninety-one blue-prints were made for the production,' he continues mercilessly. There are the blue-prints in evidence, and I try to grasp what it all means.

"'With God's help,' says Mr. Gest piously, 'you'll see a smoke-screen that will hide all the activities of the stage hands. It may work. I hope it will, for the enormous church scene which you realize as you first enter gives place to a forest. All those pillars become trees. All the church vanishes, and there you are in the very heart of nature. Again we change back to the forest, and to a revolutionary scene, and to other pictures equally strange.'"

There is vivid reporting in Mr. Woollcott's account in the New York *Herald* of the opening night, who says that "what, within this setting is caught by Reinhardt is not the mere mystery of an old cathedral, but its multitudinous life," and this besides:

"There are high transept windows of such glass as the workers of Chartres and Carcassonne knew how to make. There are high invisible choirs from which the sweet melody of the 'Venite Adoremus' seems to sift down between the cobwebby pillars. There is the thunder of organ music and the air is all a-tremble with chimes.

"But better still, there is the constant scuffle of penitential feet, the troops of young folks from the village, the wistful procession of the halt and the blind, the sparkle of children running in and out of the sunlight into such a temple as was the heart of a people in an ancient day. The teeming life of that people is renewed in the hubbub of Reinhardt's stagecraft, and such are the crossways of his theater that before long you, the onlooker, are first jostled by and then absorbed into that life, you accept it. This was ever the theory of his stagecraft. Countless polysyllabic articles have been written about it in the magazines of small circulations. But the thing works. It works.

"Here, with crowds played upon as if each super were an instrument in an orchestra, was the work of a master producer. Here, in the beauty and wonder of the settings, was the work of an extraordinary artist—Norman Bel-Geddes. Here was a pageant more astonishing and more beautiful even than we had been led to expect. Your correspondent's hat may be considered as officially off to Mr. Gest, Mr. Reinhardt, and Mr. Geddes.

"And that is a gesture of respect from one who must also report that he found 'The Miracle' overlong and overelaborated in some of its episodes, and who, having come fresh and amazed from the most successful pageant of them all, must say at once that all their sorcery produces nothing in the theater that is comparable to a good play. We were interested all the way through the Reinhardt masterpiece, but not for one moment interested as we were interested in 'Outward Bound.' We would not give one 'Candida' for a dozen 'Miracles' nor a gesture of Duse's for a dozen of each.

"The first audience consisted graciously of what was left of the population of New York after the cast of 'The Miracle' had been enrolled. To speak of any player in that cast is like referring to the private who captured Belleau Wood. Rosamond Pinchot rose to her occasion, and of the others we were most imprest by Werner Kraus and Schuyler Ladd. But they are all drops in a tremendous bucket which Morris Gest carried from the ends of the earth without spilling."

Mr. Broun of *The World*, with his eye as usual on the human part of the scene, awards praise to the actors:

"Tho 'The Miracle' exalts settings, lights and costumes far above their usual station, the actor is by no means elbowed out of his share in the evening. It seemed to us that Rosamond Pinchot, who plays the *Nun*, scored a most astonishing triumph. This player in her first stage appearance was eloquent in all her pantomime, and a gorgeously graceful figure. It was, too, a rugged grace. When the *Nun* knocked down a man, he actually was propelled by the force of an arm-thrust from this young woman."

KREISLER ON GERMAN INTELLECTUALS

GERMANY REPEATS THE RUSSIAN TALE of misery among the intellectuals. From so trusted an authority as Fritz Kreisler, the famous violinist, we hear of "the extraordinary poverty of Central Europe, particularly of Germany, and there again of the class which is suffering most—the musicians, the artists, the professors, and the rentiers generally." Mr. Kreisler has just returned to America for a concert tour, and his report of German conditions was given to the London *Evening Standard*, just prior to his sailing:

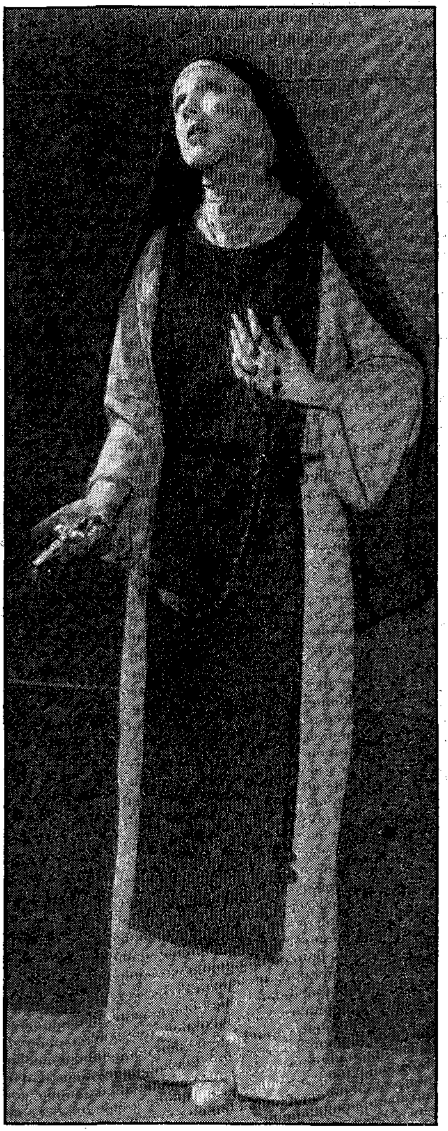
> "I had a month in Berlin, where I gave one or two concerts.
>
> "One notices the effects of the famine, particularly among the educated classes—the artists, professors, and the rest. It is unheard of. They are absolute beggars.
>
> "One can't really imagine what it is like. Think of it, that the man who had, say, a capital of twenty thousand pounds before the war, with a comfortable income for life, can not buy a tram fare.
>
> "People of this class are suffering terribly, and they are showing it as little as possible. They are very brave about it. First their *objets d'arts* went. Then their furniture. Then their clothes. Then there is nothing. Then they die.
>
> "I went to see a professor of astronomy who is world-famous, and for that reason I won't give his name. I found him in a garret lying on the floor, with nothing to cover him, and no shirt. And do you know what his only clothing was? A ragged old dress-suit!"

Mr. Kreisler was asked to explain the reports that "for Christmas Eve and New Year banquets the Berlin resorts were full of people at £4 a head." His reply brought out from the interviewer the comment that "If Germany had many such people as Kreisler speaking for her she would very quickly live down the reputation the war left her. But he was obviously very sincere, and much moved by what he had seen." This is what he said:

> "A lot of that can be explained by the fact that many are Americans—particularly German-Americans. I should say that three-quarters of the people who spend money to-day in Berlin are foreigners. Few real Germans would dare to display wealth in that fashion nowadays. Of the profiteers, so-called, many have been foreigners. And a great proportion of them have lost their money as quickly as they made it.
>
> "I found Vienna incredibly improved. The Allied credits have largely done that, of course. But not that alone. Self-confidence has been restored—that is the great thing. All that previous orgy of spending was merely because people were afraid that their money of Monday would be worth nothing on Tuesday. I went through it myself."

Kreisler, it will be remembered, withdrew from concert work here until the war ended, tho his audience would have heard him gladly. The English interviewer says he "mentioned to Kreisler how unlike he was to the usual great violinist or artist of fiction, with his caprices, his emotions and all the rest of it." Kreisler smiled, and ripped out another fire of epigram:

> "Wo to the artist who has not got his emotions well under control. I have mine, but I keep them down beneath."



LADY DIANA MANNERS

In her guise as the nun whose place she takes as sacristan during the nun's seven years' absence. This is the miracle of the Madonna.

MORTALITY OF THE FRENCH IMMORTALS

ROSTAND MADE A SLY THRUST at the French Academy in the opening scene of "Cyrano de Bergerac" that later events led him to omit. He made the *Bourgeois* point to the Academicians in the gallery and tell his son that here were men of whom "not one would be forgotten." Rostand had not then become an Academician. The ironic reference to the immortals is, however, now carried into actuality. Pierre de Lanux speaks of a parlor game in Paris where the participants try to write down the names of the magical Forty now living, and some people go as far as twenty-five without the help of "Who's Who." The Academy figures largely in the French newspapers, for when a member dies a new one is elected and a great gathering takes place with addresses, one of tribute to the departed and another of welcome to the new member, and all these speeches are printed in full in the leading journals of Paris. Candidates are chosen among prominent writers, and also from the lists of outstanding figures of the day. The Academy's function is the creation and preservation of the French language. This purpose dates from its founder, Cardinal Richelieu, who, as Mr. de Lanux writes, "being himself the author of a few mediocre tragedies, felt the need for collaboration with some skilled workmen in poetical production; and surrounded himself with good grammarians and prosodists." When one reads such names as Poincaré, Jules Cambon, Louis Barthou, Clemenceau, and Hanotaux, besides the Marshals Joffre, Foch and Lyautey, one asks what they do in that galley. There are five seats vacant at the present time, and speculation is rife as to who shall fill them. Mr. de Lanux, writing in *The Literary Review* (New York), canvasses the situation:

> "The complexity of Academic intrigue is proverbial. Influences political, social, feminine, and others, play a large part. I suspect that they neutralize each other, so that the winners in the Academic race are often the favorites—not of the public at large, luckily, not of the small social set which is specifically known as 'Academic' (still more luckily), but of a rather large public of *honnêtes gens* whose taste is prudent, but reasonable. That public would certainly be unable to decide at a given moment who are the forty best writers in the country, or to guess which forty living writers will be recognized as greatest half a century from now. But the result for the building of a dignified Salon where noble traditions should be perpetuated is decent and fair. In the list we give not more than three or four names are utterly unworthy of the honor bestowed upon them—according to the rules of the game.
>
> "Who will be next? If the best qualified are to win, Paul Claudel and Paul Valéry should come to the front. André Gide would not like to be a candidate. Abel Hermant, on the contrary, has been repeatedly unsuccessful, altho everything points to him as the perfectly able Academician, which he will become eventually. Edmond Jaloux will have his turn, and, later on, Francois Mauriac—both novelists of steadily augmenting standing.
>
> "Neither Larbaud nor Duhamel seems to care for Academic

> honors. In our opinion, these honors are like the green and golden uniform which goes with them, and is seldom worn to-day except in official ceremonies—they fit or they don't. It is not a question of superiority, inferiority, nor even of freedom. I have, I think, an equal admiration for Valéry and for Larbaud. I admire the work of Claudel and that of Duhamel. I can easily see Claudel entering the Academy (he is used to a similar uniform, that of French Ambassador in Tokyo). I can't conceive of Georges Duhamel in the rôle.
>
> "Many other candidates are hovering around the vacant seats; M. Louis Madelin, Louis Bertrand, Ambassador Paléologue, M. André Rivoire, Le Goffic, De Croisset, and soon, most probably, Pierre Benoït, and Paul Géraldy. The Academy has accepted worse writers than these and she has rejected better ones. There is a legendary 'Forty-first chair'—an imaginary seat, where the illustrious writers who never entered the Academy are supposed to sit—among them Descartes, Pascal, Molière, La Rochefoucauld, Vauvenargues, Abbé Prévost, J. J. Rousseau, Diderot, Beaumarchais, Chamfort, Rivarol, P-L. Courier, Balzac, Lamennais, Bérenger, Dumas the father, Théophile Gautier, Baudelaire, Mallarmé, Paul Adam, etc. Some of them did not propose themselves for the election; some of the most famous ones were considered undesirable on religious, political, or moral grounds."

The new members will come to take their places with some whose literary fame is less brilliant than their own already:

> "In the first rank of the writers having undisputed fame, are Anatole France, Paul Bourget, Henri Bergson, Georges de Porto-Riche, Henri de Régnier, Joseph Bédier. The year of 1923 has been marked by the death of Pierre Loti and Maurice Barrès, who both belonged to this little glorious phalanx. Other members of the Academy with more or less literary notoriety are Abbé Brémond and Mgr. Baudrillart, of the Catholic Church, the novelists Boylesve, Bordeaux, Bazin, Prévost, the playwrights F. de Curel, Donnay, Robert de Flers, Brieux, Lavedan, and the critics, historians, MM. Goyau, de Nolhac, Chevrillon, de la Gorce, Doumic, Richepin. The two members elected last month are Edouard Estaunié, the novelist, and the talented lawyer Henri-Robert, the leading *avocat* of the French bar.
>
> "If we indulge in statistics about these variously distinguished gentlemen we find that there are eight novelists among them, nine philosophers, critics or historians, six playwrights, six statesmen, three soldiers, two poets and a lawyer."

Mr. de Lanux touches on another aspect of Academic activities:

> "A growing number of prizes, as a result of numerous bequests, mostly by respectable, elderly people with the best of intentions, are to be distributed by the French Academy every year. Not all of them are literary prizes. There are prizes for virtue, for courage, for moral qualities of all kinds. The exalted personalities who are to bestow these rewards must not be too conspicuous for their neglect of the very same virtues they are to encourage in others. . . . Yet the present Academy, in electing some of its present members whose lives were notoriously incompatible with censorship standards, has shown that it knew the teaching of the Far Eastern wise little monkeys: 'To see nothing, to hear nothing, to say nothing' of evil.
>
> "Women have always played a very prominent part in the diplomatic game which precedes elections. But they are absent from among the Forty; such are the rules, and that is another sign of their obsolete character. It is not, however, impossible that the twentieth century will witness a new feminine triumph—a woman elected to the French Academy. If the principle were to be admitted there is no doubt that a practically unanimous vote would carry to this supreme honor the beautiful and tragic author of 'Le Cœur Innombrable,' 'Les Eblouissements,' 'Les Vivants et les Morts,' and 'Les Forces Eternelles,' Comtesse Mathieu de Noailles, who ranks among the greatest French poets of all times.
>
> "Above everything else the French Academy is a conservatory, a greenhouse for language and its rules. It does not govern language, because it couldn't, but it moderates and controls the changes that inevitably occur; it registers the 'official' modifications.
>
> "Cardinal de Richelieu, the statesman who paved the way for Louis XIV, the builder of French centralized monarchy in the seventeenth century, showed a peculiar interest in literature. Informal meetings had been taking place at the house of Conrart, the King's secretary, since the year 1626; Richelieu offered or imposed his protection, and in 1635 the statutes of the 'French Academy' were promulgated."

FIRST-NIGHTERS MET BY THEMSELVES

A STRANGE GLAMOR hangs around a "first night" of a play. The world over, it is supposed, the elite of fashion and intelligence assemble to see and appraise. They are not always to be trusted, but they rarely distrust themselves. The other night in New York at a play called "Outward Bound" these first-nighters had a strange experience. The New York *World* tells of their discomfiture:

> "The first-night audience in a New York theater is sophisticated, complacent, well-drest, easily bored, prompt in the recognition of old favorites, inclined to question whatever is new in book or person of the stage, yet generous when its sense of being well entertained is reached. Its psychology is a thing no manager has ever been able to understand. Its judgment can be as easily wrong as right. It has been known to laugh a dramatic treasure off the stage and to send a hollow dramatic pretense booming up the broad way to success.
>
> "There are few things that can surprize these case-hardened veterans. One of these few things does occasionally happen. One of them has happened into a theater close to Broadway within the week.
>
> "In this playhouse, Monday evening, a first-night audience found itself looking over the footlights into the smoking-room of a Ship of Death. The actors were dead men and women, by the plot. The ship had no steersman and no warning lights. No passenger could tell of his destination. Only the steward, a veteran long in the service of the death line, could supply the information that the boat was bound for the port of the hereafter. The idea developed with an uncanny cleverness which carried conviction. Anybody in the house might have been a passenger on that ship. Everybody in the place leaned forward, gript by the tenseness of the situation.
>
> "In that moment, all the pretense covered by sophistication and good clothes vanished like a morning mist. The hardest boiled first-nighter was revealed as a man or woman just like any other man or woman. Understanding everything that could be touched or heard or seen round about him, he sank into the state of human unaccountability the moment the lid was lifted from the mysterious casket of the supernormal. What business has a mere playwright, we ask, under the Bill of Rights, to deprive an audience thus, even for a fleeting hour, without process of law, of its accustomed self-absorption?"

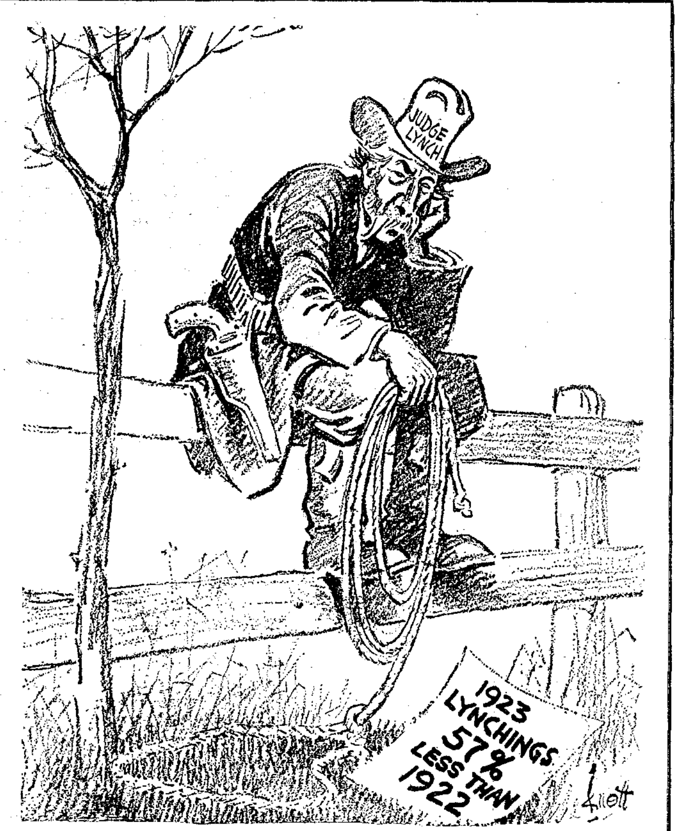
OUR NEGLECT OF THE COMPOSER—"In England the composer is somebody; in America he is very decidedly nobody." *The Musical Courier* makes this statement after the fact is brought home to it by the British-American composer, Mr. Arthur Bliss, now present in this country. Mr. Bliss was born and educated in England, and he carries on the British tradition in music, but his parents were American. *The Courier* tries to show how lucky Mr. Bliss was in his education:

> "In America there is neither respect for the struggles of a would-be composer—except a lot of sentimental silliness and silly sentimentality, which does more harm than good—nor interest in his efforts after they are completed and worthy of respect.
>
> "Mr. Bliss finds this the most astonishing and at the same time the most appalling thing about America. In England, says he, if a new work is given which, technically, is worthy of respect, everybody knows about it and conductors and artists vie with each other to get hold of it. In America when a new work is given, nothing happens. It is given, the critics appraise it, and that is all. Other orchestras, chamber music societies, artists (depending upon the nature of the work) do simply nothing about it.
>
> "And can we believe that this sort of neglect is not to have its effect upon the student? Subconsciously the student must observe the absence of any honor connected with the musical profession except that accorded to artists. . . .
>
> "It is a simple matter of fact that there are fewer American than British composers possest of brilliant technique. It is also a fact that the few American composers who are proficient technically are not, as a rule, invited to address students at music schools and accorded other commensurate honors—which is the case in England."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

"JUDGE LYNCH" BECOMING UNPOPULAR

TWENTY-EIGHT LYNCHINGS a year is still too many, tho it is a matter for general rejoicing that the record for 1923 is twenty-nine less than that of 1922 when fifty-seven persons were done to death without due process of law. The most striking and the most encouraging feature about the record is that there were forty-six instances in which lynching was prevented by the constituted authorities. In previous years it was generally complained that the officers of the law were either actually cowardly, or so flagrantly remiss in their duty as to be under the suspicion that they were in connivance with the avenging mobs. The cause for the decrease is variously assigned to fear that the Dyer anti-lynching bill will be passed, to a changing attitude toward the negro, most frequent victim of "Judge Lynch," to a desire in the South to check the negro migration northward, or to a combination of these motives. More probably, says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "it is due to a gradual public awakening to the horrors of mob murder, due to widening education, more active measures of self-defense by the colored people themselves and possibly to the repeated threat of the Federal Government to intervene." If this favorable report is followed by others like it, and if the tide has really set in against the practise which has so long been a blot on our civilization, observes the Manchester *Union*, "it will be, in great part, traceable to one of those revolutions of sentiment and general elevations of the moral tone for which direct-action reformers can not bring themselves to wait, but which are more powerful, and bring more lasting, good results than hastily contrived and questionably enacted legislation ever did."



THE JUDGE HAD A BAD YEAR

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

These lynching statistics were gathered by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in Alabama, whose principal, Dr. R. R. Moton, writes that twenty-eight persons were lynched in 1923, as against fifty-seven during 1922. The lynchings occurred in nine States, as follows: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 8; Missouri, 1; Oklahoma, 1; Texas, 2; Virginia, 1. Thirteen of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, seven from jail, and six from officers of the law outside the jail. The report shows, further, that in forty-six instances lynching was prevented. Four women—three white and one colored—were among those thus saved. Six of these preventions were in Northern States, and forty in Southern States. In thirty-seven of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented, or other precautions were taken by the authorities. In the nine other instances armed force was used to repel the mobs. In eight instances during the year, we are told, persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were brought to trial. Of the fifty-two persons thus brought before the courts, only two were sent to the penitentiary. Such figures, says the El Paso *Times*, tell their own story. "As a nation, we have worked during the past twelve months considerably nearer the ideal and the practise of legal justice. If we can manage but to hold this rate of decrease in the supreme crime of mob violence, lynching will cease within a decade to be the national vice and the most serious reproach to American civilization in the eyes of the world." As this Southern paper sees it,

> "One gratifying feature of the report is that, in spite of the race-problem perplexities imposed upon many Northern communities by the exodus, no lynchings occurred in a Northern State in 1923. Altho enough lynchings have occurred in the old 'free States' in the past to prove that the crime does not represent a peculiar vice of the Southern temperament, all patriotic Southerners will rejoice that the North sets a good example, particularly now that the race problems of many Northern communities have come to approximate those of the South."

"Judge Lynch's" decline in popularity is attributed by the St. Louis *Star* to the arousing of the Southern people to "the desirability of protecting negroes from violence and of extending them fair court trials." This "dormant sense of duty among the best white people" has probably been quickened by the negro exodus, and we are told that every sort of reasonable and legitimate effort to make the negroes content has been advocated by Southern papers and leaders. For instance,

> "This effort has been conspicuous in Alabama, where a series of page advertisements has appeared in some of the leading dailies. These advertisements have been directed to the end of arousing white public opinion to the expediency and justice of taking better care of the inferior race in all material and moral respects. The matter was admirably conceived, effectively written, and plainly has had a marked result.
>
> "There is no need of Federal legislation on this subject. The States only should handle such matters, and they are doing it. There are too many laws now, and not enough of willingness to execute good laws that are in existence. This is especially true in all matters connected with police powers. That function belongs to the States, and any transgression of the States' province is unwholesome and almost invariably ineffective."

The threat of Federal legislation remains, however, and the Nashville *Tennessean*, pointing out that "lynching can be stopt," warns that we shall be powerless to prevent Federal interference "unless we measure up to the obligations which self-government imposes upon us." Northern papers appear similarly disposed to believe that the evil will effect its own cure, and the Manchester *Union*, discussing the subject again, observes that "reducing the number of lynchings by more than half is a step in the right direction, and the whole nation can fervently hope that similar improvement may be shown when the record for 1924 is compared with that for 1923." Remarking on the fact that it is still the conclusion of James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York, that Congress should pass the Dyer anti-lynching bill, which was defeated when it was last voted upon, the Hartford *Times* observes:

> "Aside from the doubtful constitutionality of such a law through its invasion of States' rights, and aside from the difficulty of enforcing it without precipitating something very like a conflict between the sections of the United States, would it not be wiser to continue to trust in the educational and moral forces which both Mr. Moton and Mr. Johnson report to be at work, than to run the risk of enraging the white South while conferring no benefit upon the negro? The fact is that the negro's condition in the South, while he remains there, is to remain a matter for Southern decision. There seems small doubt of the superior wisdom of relying upon the further penetration of economic and social lessons regarding the negro than of making the gesture of passing a law which is probably unconstitutional and which could be enforced only at a risk to internal peace."

A PRESBYTERIAN BILL OF RIGHTS

THE THEOLOGICAL YOKE is loosed and broken so far as 150 Presbyterian clergymen are concerned, for they have definitely cast aside the check which the General Assembly of last year attempted to impose on them, and assert that they have the right, within proper limitations, to think and to teach as they choose concerning matters of faith. The same week marks the exoneration by an examining committee of Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, the Baptist preacher in the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church, New York, who had been charged before the same Assembly with failing to conform to Presbyterian standards in his preaching. It should be remarked at the outset that tho he professes himself a "liberal," Dr. Fosdick nevertheless affirms the historic doctrines of evangelical Christianity—the personal God, the deity of Christ, the sacrificial atonement, the resurrection, the "indwelling spirit," and "the life everlasting." The two events—really one in their effect—are epochal in theological history. They will be considered at the next General Assembly, and before that a rejoinder is expected from the Fundamentalists.

To make clear what follows we must revert to the action taken by the last General Assembly, held at Indianapolis. Turning back to our issue of June 16, 1923, we find that the Assembly adopted a resolution requiring the First Church in New York to conform to the Presbyterian Confession of Faith. A chief point in the resolution is that it reaffirms the deliverance of the General Assembly of 1910, declaring it to be the essential doctrine of the Church that the Holy Spirit inspired the writers of the Bible to keep them from error; that Jesus Christ was born of the Virgin Mary; that He offered Himself as a sacrifice to atone for the sins of His followers; that He arose from the dead with the same body in which He suffered, and that He showed His divine power by working miracles. The next day sixty-six ministerial delegates protested against the action in the matter of the First Church as a condemnation without a hearing, and declared that the Assembly's resolution "seeks to impose doctrinal tests other than those solemnly agreed upon in the constitution of our Church." The bill of rights recently signed and published by 150 clergymen reaffirms their acceptance of the Westminster Confession of Faith "as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Scriptures," which is the form of their vow at ordination. It presents an historical argument to show that the Assembly more than once has accepted theological differences within the Church, so long as the ministers remain loyal to their leader and their work. It affirms that the supreme guide is not ecclesiastical authority, but "the Holy Spirit speaking in the Scripture." The document finds that there is no assertion in the Scriptures that their writers were kept "free from error," and that such an assertion is not found in the Confession of Faith, in the Apostles' Creed, in the Nicene Creed, or in any of the great Reformation confessions. Therefore, hold the signers of the recent affirmation, "the General Assembly of 1923, in asserting that 'the Holy Spirit did so inspire, guide and move the writers of Holy Scripture as to keep them from error' spoke without warrant of the Scriptures or of the Confession of Faith." In regard to Dr. Fosdick's preaching it is asserted that the Assembly acted without giving the parties concerned a hearing, and "in effect condemned a Christian minister without using the method of conference, patience and love enjoined on us by Jesus Christ." On constitutional grounds the 150 clergymen are opposed to any attempt to elevate the five doctrinal statements set forth in the Assembly's resolution, or any of them, to the position of tests for ordination or for good standing in the Presbyterian Church. To quote directly:

> "Furthermore, this opinion of the General Assembly attempts to commit our church to certain theories concerning the inspiration of the Bible, and the Incarnation, the Atonement, the Resurrection, and the Continuing Life and Supernatural Power of our Lord Jesus Christ. We all hold most earnestly to these great facts and doctrines; we all believe from our hearts that the writers of the Bible were inspired of God; that Jesus Christ was God manifest in the flesh; that God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto Himself, and through Him we have our redemption; that having died for our sins He rose from the dead and is our ever-living Savior; that in His earthly ministry He wrought many mighty works, and by His vicarious death and unfailing presence He is able to save to the uttermost. Some of us regard the particular theories contained in the deliverance of the General Assembly of 1923 as satisfactory explanations of these facts and doctrines. But we are united in believing that these are not the only theories allowed by the Scriptures and our standards as explanations of these facts and doctrines of our religion, and that all who hold to these facts and doctrines, whatever theories they may employ to explain them, are worthy of all confidence and fellowship.
>
> "We do not desire liberty to go beyond the teachings of evangelical Christianity. But we maintain that it is our constitutional right and our Christian duty within these limits to exercise liberty of thought and teaching, that we may more effectively preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ, the Savior of the World."

Dr. Fosdick and the Session of the First Church are exonerated by the special committee of the Presbytery of New York of all charges that Dr. Fosdick had preached heretical sermons from the First Church pulpit. However, there is some criticism of Dr. Fosdick for his famous sermon, "Shall the Fundamentalists Win?"—a plea for tolerance of the liberal position—which precipitated the situation. The committee reports that Dr. Fosdick's discussion of the Virgin Birth was objectionable and open to misconstruction and that the title of the sermon tended to "contention and strife." Dr. Fosdick was also counseled that, altho he is not directly under the jurisdiction of the Presbytery, he should acknowledge his obligations in it. However, the committee states that it "has no reason to doubt that Dr. Fosdick feels the force of these obligations and that he will willingly accept counsel and direction from this Presbytery, of which he is a corresponding member." The report contains a statement of faith by Dr. Fosdick, in which he declares: "If I did not regard myself as an evangelical Christian, I certainly should not be preaching in an evangelical pulpit." We quote Dr. Fosdick's statement in part:

> "There are days when every man who seriously and deeply believes in the Gospel of Jesus Christ wants to be counted on that side and not on the other. It goes hard with me, therefore, to

find myself and whatever influence I may possess rated as against things I really am for and for things I really am against.

"I am in the ministry of the evangelical churches because I belong there and nowhere else—reared in the evangelical Christianity, converted in it, convinced of it, and ready to live and die for it. The liberty I claim to think through the Gospel in terms real and cogent in our own time is, I am sure, not a denial of the Gospel, but one of the most precious and sacred privileges and responsibilities which our evangelical forefathers claimed for themselves, fought for and gloriously used.

"Personally, I have no patience with an emasculated Christianity that denudes the Gospel of its superhuman elements, its redeeming power and its eternal hopes. I believe in the personal God revealed in Christ, in His omnipresent activity and endless resources to achieve His purposes for us and all men; I believe in Christ, His Deity, His sacrificial saviorhood, His resurrected and triumphant life, His rightful Lordship, and the indispensableness of His message to mankind.

"In the indwelling spirit I believe, the forgiveness of sins, the redeemed and victorious life, the triumph of righteousness on earth and the life everlasting. This faith I find in the Scriptures, and the objective of my ministry is to lead men to the Scriptures as the standard and norm of religious experience—the progressive self-revelation of God in the history of a unique people, culminating in Christ.

"To the proclamation of the Gospel with such elements of abiding experience at the heart of it I am giving myself—trying to translate it into terms that will penetrate the intelligence and challenge the conscience of the oncoming generation.

"I am not, therefore, an enemy of the Gospel of Christ, a denier of the profound experiences and convictions which in all ages have been the glory of the Church, the substance of her creeds and the source of her power. Nor, as I understand it, are those who, like me, are called liberals.

"We are men at the center of whose life is a profound faith in God revealed in Christ for man's salvation, and we are facing with passionate earnestness the needs of this disturbed, doubting and often wistful generation, endeavoring, as our fathers did in their days, to interpret the everlasting Gospel to our own time in terms that our own time can understand."

YOUTH'S DECISION AGAINST WAR

WAR SEEMS TO HAVE LOST ITS GLAMOR for youth, for 7,400 student leaders representing 1,000 universities, colleges and theological seminaries have decided that they will fight only if all peaceful efforts fail. At the same time these students, assembled at the ninth quadrennial international convention of the Student Volunteer Movement in Indianapolis, produced, after much testing of opinion, a formula against war which presents no departure from that now prominently before the public. Some criticism is directed against the "youngsters" for having ventured judgment on a question of national policy. On the other hand, the young prophets are not without honor in their own country.

The statement which was approved as embodying the sentiment of the huge gathering declares: "We believe that war is un-Christian, and that the League of Nations is the best means of preventing it, but we would resort to war in case an unavoidable dispute had been referred to the League or World Court without successful settlement." This view-point was selected by the convention from four presented by student speakers, embodying every shade of opinion, from endorsement of preparedness to out-and-out pacificism. On a show of hands it received about 6,000 votes. The declaration for preparedness as the best preventive of war received the vote of approximately 300 delegates, and the statement sanctioning absolute pacificism was supported by about 500 delegates. A statement which urged education against militarism, and said that non-resistance is now impracticable, received about 4,000 votes. A summary of the expressions of the students was given by the chairman, Erdmann Harris, of Princeton University and Union Theological Seminary, New York, who said, as we quote his words from press reports:

"It has been clearly shown that the students of this country and Canada recognize the bestiality of war. It has been made plain that students must cease to glorify war in history, and establish and strengthen agencies of international justice, such as the League of Nations and the World Court. In other words, war must be outlawed legally.

"It has also been shown that the 7,000 students here are against war, but an absolute stand of non-resisting pacificism, as has been pointed out, is not practicable, and but a small percentage of those present here are in favor of it."

Even tho it was decided not to adopt a resolution pledging non-cooperation in case of war, it is interesting, says *The Christian Science Monitor*, to note the preponderance of a clear understanding that future armed conflict is absolutely unnecessary, and we are told that—

"This realization marks a distinct advance in thought, and lays the foundation for a campaign of education which perhaps some day will make possible a declaration similar to the one proposed. The American college man is hardly ready at the present juncture to array himself on the side of those who are somewhat carelessly denominated as pacificists. The word, as commonly used, has an unpleasant sound to him. In its ordinary acceptation it does not mean just what he seeks to convey when he calls himself a non-cooperationist.

"The really important consideration is, as indicated by the action of the students' convention, that to the young men of the representative colleges war has lost all its former glamor. Nothing is more certain than that, when the youth of the world decide there shall be no more wars, there will be none. They, throughout the ages, have supplied the man-power which has made prolonged conflict possible. No war can ever again be waged by subsidized soldiery. Without the volunteers and the men willingly impress into service, there could be no war."

"Old men may dream of an irresponsible, self-centered, self-sufficient, national isolation," remarks the New York *Times* in commendatory note of the students' action, "but some day, and soon, the youth of America will see what is in their clear vision to-day translated into a national policy." But a warning note to the pacifist element is sounded by the Indianapolis *News*, which, agreeing that all wars are evil, points out that not all wars are avoidable. "Criminal Governments may force war on other Governments that would themselves be criminal if they did not resist." In a subsequent editorial the same paper questions the advisability of the students' "invasion of the field of statesmanship," especially as the problem is one of those which "can be solved only by the greatest wisdom—which is not always the possession of youth." It was felt, of course, that it is a case involving morals and the application of religion to life:

"But there is always the danger of misinterpreting religion, and misconceiving religious principles. And some knowledge of life, as well as of religion, is required. In expressing opinions on such subjects, there should be a certain reserve on the part even of the wise and experienced—still more on the part of the inexperienced and young."

Other problems were taken up by the convention, but they went no further than the point of discussion. It was commonly agreed that lynching "must stop," but none of the students, says a correspondent of the New York *Times*, had what were considered workable plans for ending the evil. Tho it received group discussion, no definite stand was taken on the racial question, and no vote was asked. The students, says the same correspondent, "clearly could not 'take hold of it.'" This lack of definiteness leads the New York *Sun and Globe* to complain that the convention "has told us far too little."

"The country would have gained by knowing its views more fully on capital, labor, the present movements in religious belief, the faults in the private life of to-day, the tone of taste in the arts, the efforts to breed the race away from its high proportion of defectives, the state of that much-battered thing, the family relation, the spread of the Federal power, and a few other things. Perhaps the imported idea of a League of Youth, which the present relatively limited group indorses, would bring about the means of making a fair part of our several million young people audible and comprehensible."

CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

SOME one here might riposte with "Thoughts on Old England." It would serve to prove how thick the English blood still runs in veins, we are told, that have mixed it with so many other strains. *The London Mercury* sends out this challenge:

THOUGHTS OF NEW ENGLAND

By Ivor Gurney

Gloucester streets walking in Autumn twilight,
Past Kineburgh's cottage and old Raven Tavern,
That Hoare he kept, the Puritan, who tired
Or fired, and took a passage in the "Mayflower,"
Gloucester streets walking in frost-clear hour—
Of "Captains Courageous" as a boy read, thinking,
And sea-ports, ships, and all that boy desired . . .
Walt Whitman, history-scraps and Huck Finn's cavern:
My thoughts went wondering how the New England Folk
Walked twilight now, watched stars steady or blinking—
If thoughts came Eastward as mine Westward went.
Of our "Citizen," the "Massachusetts Times,"
And the boys crying them perhaps about their lanes.
But those no historied ground of Roman or Danes.

What are the streets that have no memories,
That are not underset by ancient rubbish?
Where gables overhang, and the quarters clang
From Cathedral towers, and the slops or dinner dish,
Hurried a man voids handily into the gutter:
And ghosts haunt the streets and of old troubles mutter.
Where steel and scarlet of the military
And routine use flash vivid momentarily;
Imagination stricken unaccountably
At full day into pictures not looked for even,
And children from their play by curfew driven.

Are there men of my blood over Atlantic
Wondering there what light is growing thick
By Severn and what real thing Cotswold is?
Are there men walking slow till tiredness leads in
To write or read till the night's veil grow thin;
Insatiate desiring what hope would win?
Is the air clear there as Thoreau's prose,
With frost and sparkling water, and day's close
As mild, as soft as shows in "Evangeline"?
(Since all verse from the air or earth does win).

Do they hear tell of Domesday Book, and not
Think of this Gloucester where the scrivener wrote
Command of reeves first set their lists to begin?
Do they wish walk at evening where the earls went in
And William: Are there not crowns of England old
That first in Gloucester's Abbey showed their gold?
Can villas contain man in unloving hold
As here the cornered, the nooked low-ceilinged beetle-browed
Houses cloak man in; or the strict thoroughfares
Stone or asphalt-paved ally to man?

Are there great joys in April her high days
For those who cannot high imaginations see
Of other men builded, stirred to a great praise?
Cotswold earthing profound for white material,
Masses of stone gone slender as a silver birch,
Upwards in dazzle to an arching azure.

O where in the new towns shall recompense come,
For the market-days, the week-end trouble without measure,
The crowded four ways and cattle markets boom,
And country faces seen often with so much pleasure?

Can New England think deep thoughts of her bye-ways,
Is Abana and Pharpar a balance for
Severn receiving Avon, at her knot of highways,
Her Abbey township, beneath so high a cloud floor?
But nevertheless one would go very willingly
At the year's turn, where Washington or Lincoln walked,
Or praise "Drum Taps" or "This Compost," and hear talked
Speech of Lowell, or Hawthorne, or Holmes and be
Pleased with citizenship of Gloucester or Worcester
And companionship of veterans or veterans' sons
Of the Wilderness or Richmond, see the old guns
That set Chattanooga's throned woods astir;
Or woke terror in steadfastness with red anger.

But not for longer than the strangeness lasted.
Severn yet calls not to be resisted:
And the mix of Dane thoughts, Roman, with Middle-Age
Calls all love out to mark on any page
The glory of Peter's Abbey high up in Summer,
Or low in Winter's gloom, and a wavering shape,
Are more than is ever seen by foreign comer
To Connecticut, or Staten or Providence with its cape,
Being loveliness and history and height in one.

And there is nothing uprooted that is not changed.
Better to stay and wonder in the half light
How New England saunters where Kipling loved and ranged,
And watch the starling flocks in first autumn flight.

The New World has qualities its own,
But the Old not yet decrepit or withered is grown,
And brick and timber of age five centuries known
Are consolation for poverty enough
Against New York, where they say Opera is brilliant,
And the byeways with five dollar notes are strown.
The stuff of Liberty is a varying stuff,
But from Grant's men, Lee's men, noblemen should never want.

NOT since Keats has a higher tribute been paid to the power of beauty. Harry Kemp commits those lines to *The Quill*, which supplies information about Greenwich Village

THE VENUS DE MILO

(*In The Louvre, Paris, 1923*)

By Harry Kemp

Emperors bowed before her, kings were led
Behind her chariot, conquered, though they won
Half of the earth that ripened in the sun;
Great dreams were made alive, were stricken dead
According to the way her quest was sped . . .
And still, unless she give her benison,
The work falls incomplete, the task, undone,
As rivers fall, when fails their fountainhead.

For kingdoms based on rock are shaken through
And through, to nothing, in a single hour,
And conquerors drop their victories at one blow:
But, held as passing as a drop of dew,
As frail as the existence of a flower,
Beauty leads armies emperors cannot know!

MISS LINDSEY is one of the main organizers of the Texas poetry movement and the giver of the "Old South Prize." This contribution of hers to *The Measure* is worth a prize:

LOST

By Therese Lindsey

A traveler drew rein where stood
A little gallowsed lad
With mountain wildness in blue eyes
Old-young and strangely sad.

"Say, boy, have you-all seen a bunch
Of stray horse pass this way?
Two white-faced horses, one all white,
A roan and a crippled bay?"

He swung his leg about the horn
And dropped his bridle-rein
And hungrily his spent horse crunched
The scant grass of the lane.

The boy looked toward the wooded hills
Where distant lime-rocks showed
And, dimly in and out the brush,
Faint glimpses of a road.

"I seen 'um, yes—" (he gulped a cry)
"But when ye git up there
And look down from them big white rocks,
And look round everywhere—

"The horses—yes—they wint that way—"
(What effort each word cost)
"But whin ye git to them big rocks,
Why then———————you're LOST!"

THERE are admirers enough of Housman in this land also to welcome this tribute appearing in the London *Spectator:*

A SHROPSHIRE LAD

By H. F. B. Brett-Smith

In all my day there lives but one,
Lonely, without a peer
To turn to dauntless man's delight
The thoughts we grapple here;
Whate'er we knew of hope or love,
Desire, and fear, and pain—
For other ages, thanks to him,
Their echo lives again.

Of many a pen he takes his own:
Catullus, Corbet, Ford,
The Ballad Masters and the Dirge
Have built his lofty word;
But most of all, our English land
Of silent, glancing streams—
And we, who other waters love,
Pay tribute to his dreams.

Beneath her caverns coldly flows
The Dove of our desire—
Cotton and I are far from home,
And far from Doveridge spire—
Cotton and I, we pay our dues
To Ony and Teme and Clun,
True waters they, that gave to earth
So masterful a son.

THERE is a wistfulness that comes with years; youth will not know it till youth has passed, but Miss Widdemer in *The Measure* throws a rope to some of those swimming in tempestuous seas:

TO THE YOUNGER SET

By Margaret Widdemer

When you are old
And have, perhaps, the time for pitying,
Think of us, then,
And our too stormy and too tragic spring . . .
You'll have forgotten us; we shall be dead;
Yet it was we
Whose bodies made the bridge for you to tread.

You do not fear:
You ride abroad with neither pain nor ruth,
But we,
We fettered, we held dumb,
We too were Youth—
With our unlearned and close chained hands we lit the spark
In terror. Nay, we were not brave, as you . . .
You have no fear— but now the light has come.

You are most brave,
But yet your light—it was the light we gave.

Think of us, then,
Whose bodies made the bridge for you to tread,
When you are kind and old—and we are dead.

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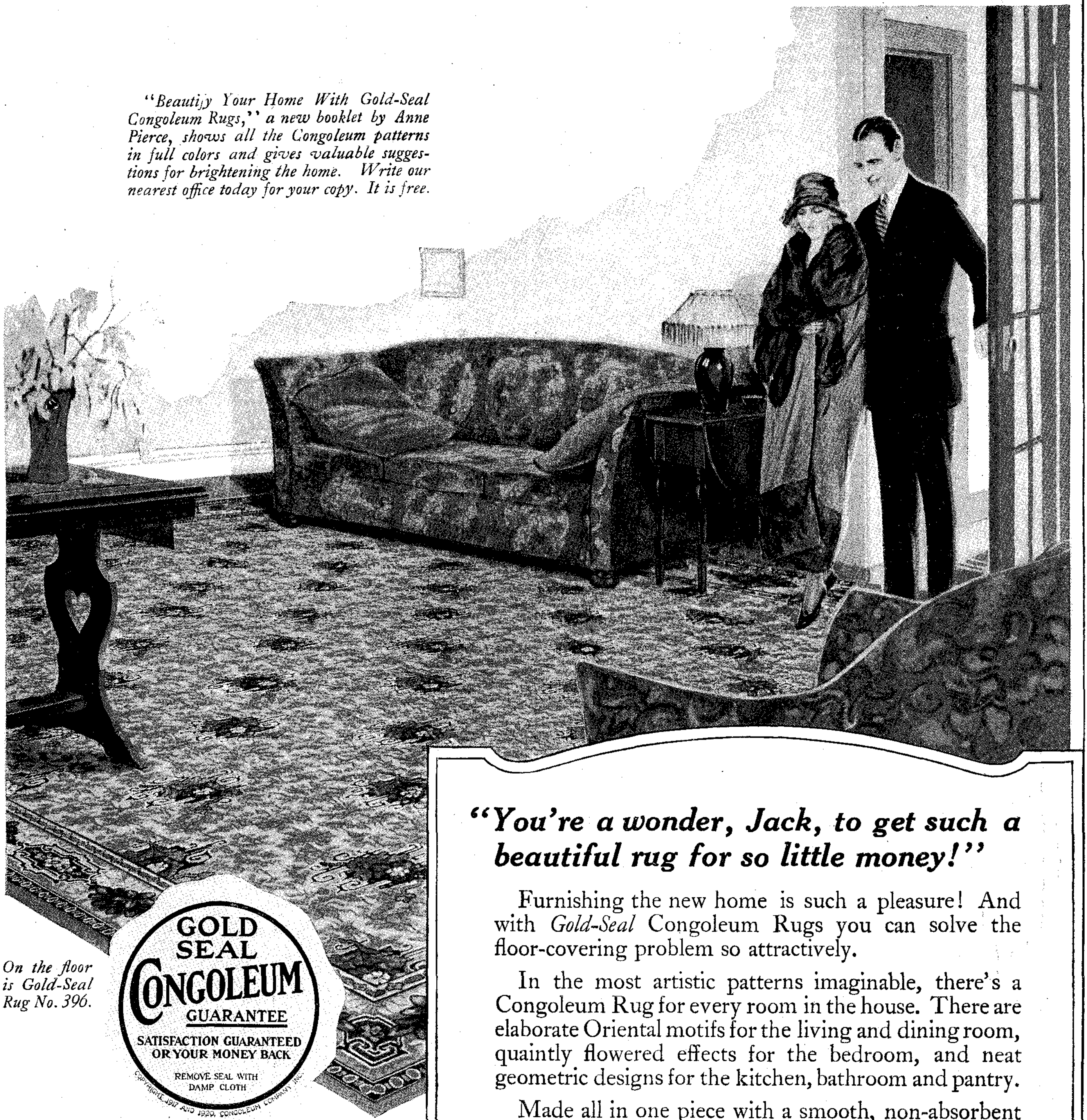

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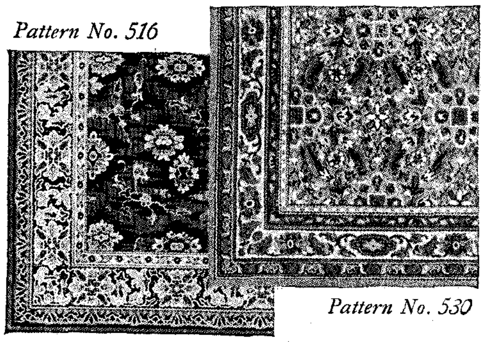


Pattern No. 516

Pattern No. 530

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

WHEN DOUGHBOY, JAP AND COSSACK MIXED IN SIBERIA

Photographs from "Siberia's Untouched Treasure." Copyrighted by G. P. Putnam's Sons

KALMIKOV, THE BOLD BAD BOY BANDIT OF IMAN

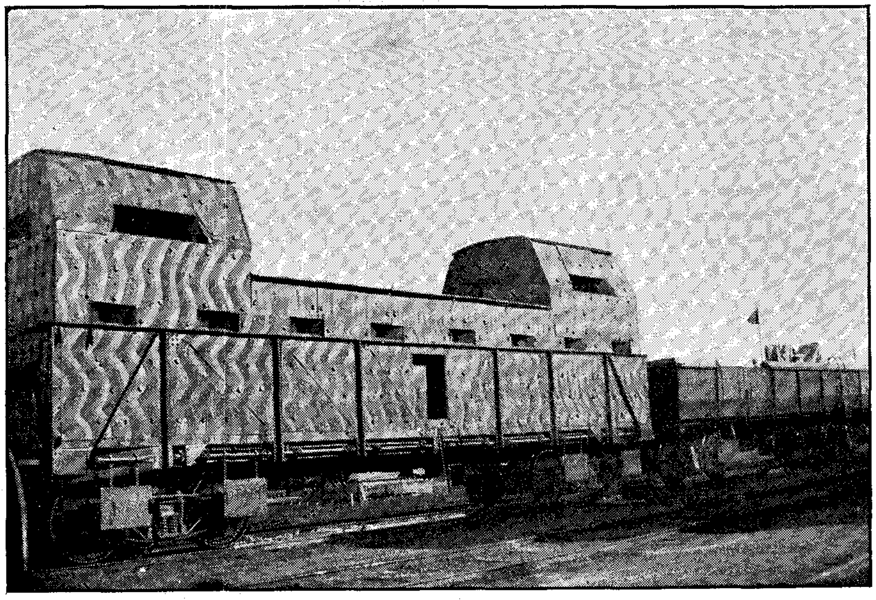
This youthful Cossack, shown posing in the center of the picture, was backed by the Japanese and viewed with suspicion by the Americans. He nearly managed to involve the doughboys in a war with Japan.

BULLETS FLEW AS TWO PATROLS, one Japanese, the other American, ran into each other in the darkness of the Siberian town which they were supposed to be guarding as Allies. There were three Americans in one patrol and twelve Japanese in the other. The Japanese had crossed into the American-guarded part of the town, and each patrol, ostensibly at least, mistook the other for Bolsheviki. The results, as tabulated by the writer of a new and vivid book dealing largely with the adventures of American troops in eastern Siberia during the war, are set down as follows:

	Total Shots Fired	*Hits*
American	8	5
Japanese	72	1

This incident was briefly mentioned in cable dispatches at the time, but, says the writer, C. G. Fairfax Channing, the full extent of the friction between Americans and Japanese, complicated by troubles with two groups of Cossack Russian Royalists and numerous violent Bolsheviki, has probably never reached the American people. American doughboys were several times close to open warfare with the Japanese, it appears, and the 8,000 American soldiers helping to guard the Trans-Siberian railroad, with the assistance—or enmity—of twice as many Japanese troops, were in continual hot water. The American soldiers, says Mr. Channing, who went through the campaign, found a threefold complication of Cossacks, Bolsheviki, and Japanese, frequently felt more friendly toward their avowed enemies, the Bolsheviki, than toward their allies, the Japanese, or their supposedly friendly collaborators, Ataman Kalmikov's bunch of Bolshevik-fighting Cossacks.

This Kalmikov, who divided the Royalist Russian forces of the vicinity with Seminoff, was a rare bird, says Mr. Channing—a real "boy bandit," who, at twenty-seven years of age, was renowned for the éclat with which he tortured and put to death Bolshevik prisoners, collected taxes from the Russian peasants, and generally gave an imitation of his idea of his favorite military hero, Napoleon I. The Americans had refused to "recognize" Kalmikov, even tho they were supposed to be friendly to him. The Japanese were actively aiding the bandit with money and ammunition. It was with Kalmikov's assistance, together with that of an American soldier who had turned traitor in order to lead the Bolsheviki against his former comrades, that the American contingent nearly went to war with Japan.



THE ARMORED TRAIN IN WHICH KALMIKOV HUNTED BOLSHEVIKI

Loading a choice collection of bandits aboard, the Cossack leader was accustomed to descend upon the Russian peasantry with demands for supplies and cash. His great mistake, it appears, was made when he "captured" two American soldiers.

Two Americans, a captain and a corporal, had set out to "get" the American Bolshevik. When they reached Iman, Kalmikov's headquarters, to "endeavor to enlist the cooperation of the secret agents of Cossacks and the Kolchak forces in the capture of the American deserter," says Mr. Channing, Kalmikov "simply held the two Americans prisoners, without any right whatever, and gave them no way in which to summon aid and prove their identity." Captain Lindsey Pogue Johns, one of the captured men, that night "took the situation and his life in his hands," and tried to get away. He was recaptured, however, and his plight, together with that of the corporal who accompanied him, only became known when a Bolshevik friend of the Americans carried word to their camp. Two days later Captain Johns escaped, but the Cossacks still held the corporal, and refused to give him up. That night, continues Mr. Channing, writing in one of the more adventuresome chapters of his book, "Siberia's Untouched Treasure" (Putnam's), "coded orders warned the Americans to be

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ready with every available man at midnight to entrain on the attack on Iman, for the recovery of the captured American corporal, and for the punishment of the Cossacks." Early the next morning the train started. Ostensibly, continues Lieutenant Channing:

This train was nothing more than a long string of empty box cars running at breakneck speed in the early moments of dawn. No one put his head out at any of the stations, and we came to the last town before Iman just after dawn. Here we took water and broke in on the telegraph operator in the act of warning Iman of our coming. We again cut the wire ahead of us and ran out and started off with a jerk. The "little demon-looking" Russian engineer, whom the men called "Casey," was working beautifully. As we rounded the last curve before coming into Iman it was noted that the semaphore signal was down, warning us not to proceed. This Casey utterly disregarded—he knew the plan. He plunged the long train straight down the track and up to the station, where he brought it to a full stop with another jerk.

"WE HAD THE CITY COVERED WITHIN TEN SECONDS"

A mixed force of Cossacks and Japanese were surrounded by an American detachment, in this generally disregarded action at Iman, Siberia, and only the capitulation of the Japanese and Cossacks prevented a bloody battle.

Then the yell that went up must have warned the populace, if they had not already been warned on the wire by some foxy operator whom we had not had time to find and suppress. Every man knew where he was to go and we had the town covered in ten seconds. Out of the silent, inanimate box cars poured the multitude of American doughboys; yelling at the top of their voices, down the station platform to their appointed place they tore. Then a shot rang out. It was the unmistakable "whang" of the American Springfield. Then another, and still another. What was this—the fight begun?

But that was all. Not another shot was fired. The strain was very tense and the moments short. Into the midst of the closing circles of American khaki ran an officer in the uniform of a Japanese. Loudly and wildly he expostulated in our direction, and on and on he came waving his handkerchief. And instinctively every one felt that he was spoiling the fight.

"Please, please, you must not do this, you must not do this!" shouted the Japanese major.

"We have came to inform you," began the Japanese civilian interpreter, "we have came to tell you that—"

"Damn the whole lot of you, get out of the way. We are about to attack the Russian and Cossack garrisons, kill or take every man prisoner, and hold them as prisoners of war, or any other blasted thing, until they turn over the American soldier that they have now as a hostage. Be quick about it, now. Have them clear their decks for action. And you get yourselves out of the way, too."

"But we have come to tell you that we can not—"

"Of course not," fairly yelled the fire-eating American. "Get yourselves out of the way, then. Are you protecting these scoundrels?"

"Yes, yes, yes," screamed the interpreter, and the Japanese officer on his heels frantically seconded the words.

"Back up before you get into serious trouble," snapt the American major. "Are the Cossacks ready to open fire or are they prepared to turn over the American soldier they have kidnaped?"

"Don't shoot, they will do it, they will do it," whined the Japanese, now thoroughly fearful of a carnage taking place.

"They'll do what?" demanded the American major. "If they are ready to return the soldier, have them do so at once. In two minutes we open fire, take the city, and search it until we find and liberate that American soldier."

"They will return the stolen American soldier," fairly howled the Japanese, for during this parlance our lines were gradually closing in about their positions, to which the Cossacks had fled when notified of our coming. They also could see the machine-gunners putting the belts of bullet into their guns and the riflemen encircling the redoubt of the Japanese in a jeopardizing manner. This small expedition had a dozen heavy machine-guns, and nearly fifty automatic rifles, making a total of practically sixty mobile machine-guns, besides all our rifles and grenades. The Japanese officer saw these getting ready for action and he became frantic. So much so indeed that he talked himself into very serious difficulty as a result.

"The American soldier is not here," the Japanese went on. "He is not here."

"Where is he? Quick, tell me," from the American officer.

"I don't know," frantically from the Nipponese.

"They've taken him away, have they?" growled the infuriated American. "Very well, we open fire at once."

"No, no, no, you can't, you mustn't, we are in your way."

"Get your Japanese troops out of our way, then."

"Don't shoot."

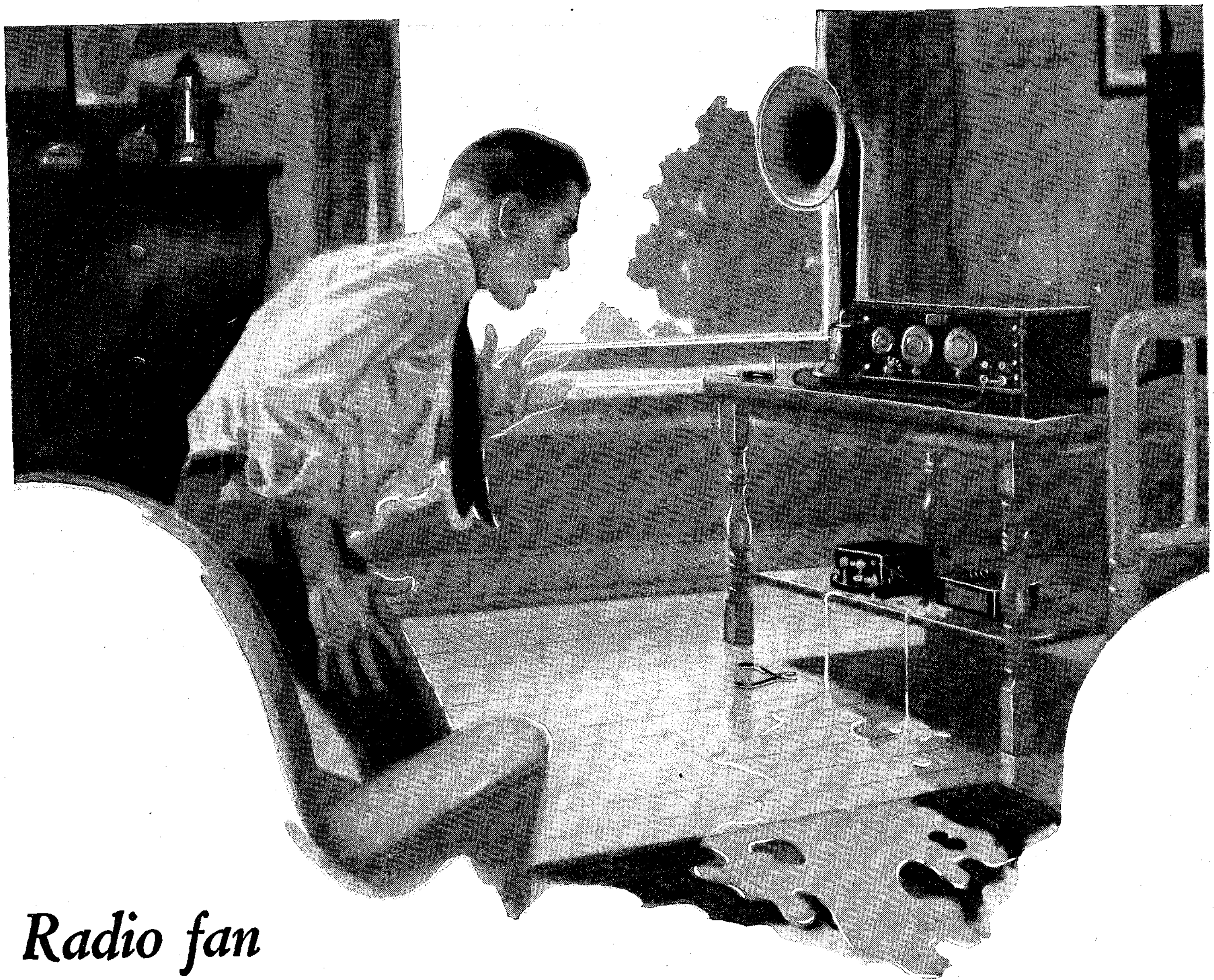
"Will you get out of our way or will you take sides in this affair?" came from the American. "Quick, decide."

"We must take sides with the Cossacks if you attack them."

"So that is it, is it? Do you realize that your last statement may bring on a war between the United States and Japan?"

Then began a conference, under a temporary truce. This lasted the better part of the morning and took place in the town schoolhouse. In attendance were the Japanese, Chinese, Cossacks, Siberians, a Polish consul, an English trader, and the American officers. One misinterpreted statement, says the recorder, almost led to an open break right there in the conference. For:

> We were told that the American corporal had been taken by a group of Cossack officers on the train last night in the direction of Khabarovsk, and that if agreeable he would be sent back to us in good faith. On this the Japanese agreed to faithfully insist and took the responsibility for its proper execution.
>
> We insisted that the telegram be sent at once and in our presence. To this the Cossacks replied that they would have to inform Kalmikov.
>
> "Kalmikov be damned!" shouted the U. S. commander, Major Shamotulski, as he rose like a flash and started for the doorway, obviously to start the battle. Many hands reached out to implore him to desist.
>
> The position of the Cossacks and Japanese, huddled together



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Of course, the owner was astonished—until he remembered that the floor was finished with Valspar Varnish-Stain.

In writing us about this unusual and interesting test he says—"I will always use Valspar on all my furniture and woodwork after this because I will know it is safe."

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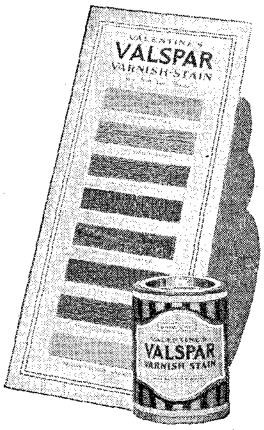

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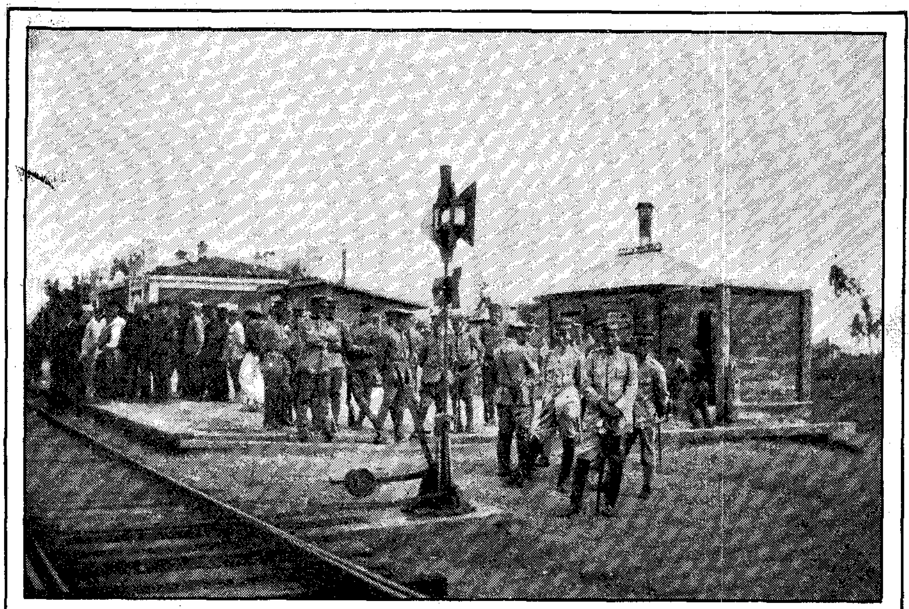
Lit. Dig. 2-2-24

as they were, was very helpless in relation to the manner in which we had them surrounded and covered. They had one three-inch gun pointed out the gate of their garrison and along a fence which we had beautifully enfiladed, their troops being drawn in line. That gun could never have fired more than once and then the whole garrison would have been ours. They knew it and we knew it. And so our bold bluff worked. The Japanese had permitted the Cossacks to take shelter within their gates. This was not neutrality!

"Send for that American at once," ordered the Cossack to the telegraph operator; and away he flew to do his part.

Then we sauntered over to the station and through the town to see how our troops were employed. As one of the Russians afterward said, we had the town at our mercy ten seconds after the train stopt. At every cross-street there were four machine-guns mounted, looking formidably down the road. No one could move. No one did move. In the station all the officials of the railroad had been herded into the room, disarmed if armed, and the telegraph operator, a beautiful young Russian woman, was laughingly chatting with her American sentry as his bayonet meaningly separated her from her instruments.



A GOOD-BY—COVERED BY A MACHINE-GUN

The Jap and Cossack allies, gathered at the station, watched the doughboys depart. The Americans carried three Cossack hostages, and kept the group at the station covered by a machine-gun on the rear platform of the train.

Now the soldiers of this leader Kalmikov, explains Channing, wear on their arms a small shield with the letter K superimposed thereon, and it was for these the Americans were looking. There had been only a few left in that vicinity, so three "of the choicest looking ones of the lot" were invited to come into the American sector. Then, continues the writer:

A Chinese peddler came forth claiming that we had killed his horse under him and that he wanted damages. It was he at whom the first shot had been aimed and his horse was the victim. It was easy to see why he had been shot at. He was wearing a pair of Cossack cavalry breeches with the orange stripe down the leg and when the soldier had seen him riding down the street two blocks away he had fired at him, hitting the horse. The other two shots that followed were fired by recruits through excitement; one had dropt his rifle and nearly shot himself in the chin.

We were amused at the claims of the Chinese peddler. We paid him, but warned him it was unhealthy to wear old Cossack clothes when the Cossacks were holding an American as a hostage.

We had the Polish consul give a speech to the multitude that had by this time gathered about the station, telling them that our sole purpose in coming to Iman was to get the American soldier and to warn Kalmikov that a repetition of this kind would mean the end of his régime, for we would hold him personally responsible. This had its effect. We assured the people (these were Kalmikov's own subjects, remember) that we looked upon them all very sympathetically, but it was simply their leader whom we could not, as Americans, recognize; that for all purposes except that of direct friendliness we were fighting for the same result as they were—to bring about a peaceful ending of the revolution and to maintain the order of the country and the running of the railroad while that settlement was working itself out; and that any accusations against us as being pro-Bolshevik were unfounded.

We told them that we were taking three of their number who were actually in uniform, as hostages, and that we would return them immediately upon receipt of word that the American soldier was within our sector. This all made quite an impression on the people who had been listening to Kalmikov's tirades against the Americans for the effect it had upon them. One unbelievable thing he told his people about the Americans was that those women who were marrying American soldiers or officers were being deceived. He said that they were to be taken to America to be sold into a life of infamous slavery and that those Americans who offered marriage to Russian girls were the agents of a vile traffic. Most of the Russians knew the Americans as gentlemen and knew that this was unjust and false. However, I later learned of several Russians who actually accepted this as the truth.

While this was taking place on the station platform I was standing near the edge of the crowd watching for any outward manifestations of violence or treachery. Suddenly I felt a touch on my arm. Turning, I beheld the prettiest Russian face I had ever looked upon. Somewhere I had seen that same girl before. She reminded me of it. It was the spring previous up in Khabarovsk. This girl, the wife of one of Kalmikov's officers, had come to the last big dinner we had had before leaving that city. She had been seated on my left and had come as a friend and guest of one of the American doctors. Ah, I remembered her well now. She told me, to my sorrow, that she had been severely beaten and punished for attending that party—simply because the Americans gave it. She said that altho both her husband and father were Cossacks, she felt that she knew the American officer as a gentleman, and that it always hurt her and vexed her to hear the Cossacks speak of the Americans as they did. She, however, was unable to do or say anything about it, but she wanted me to know that there were some of those close to Kalmikov who were not wholly in accord with his principles. How like Napoleon the lives of the chieftains were!

The outlying troops were called in and loaded onto the train again. It was getting time for the return, so that the American guard might be at their posts along the railroad by nightfall. Suddenly, however:

As the three Kalmikov men were put on the train, the Japanese began to raise a great objection.

"No, no, that must not be done." Obviously they were under some sort of guaranty to the Cossacks to look out for their welfare.

"We will keep these men until the American soldier is returned, that's final—understand."

"But we, the Japanese, will guarantee his safe return. Can you not trust our word? I shall take this as a personal insult and expression that you do not trust me," yelled the Japanese commandant.

"Look upon it as you wish," calmly replied the American major. "These men go with us. If that is insulting you, all right, then you're insulted by us. If that shows we do not trust you, all right, then we do not trust you. Look at it any way you wish, but they go with us. We at least are civilized and gentlemen. Good-by."

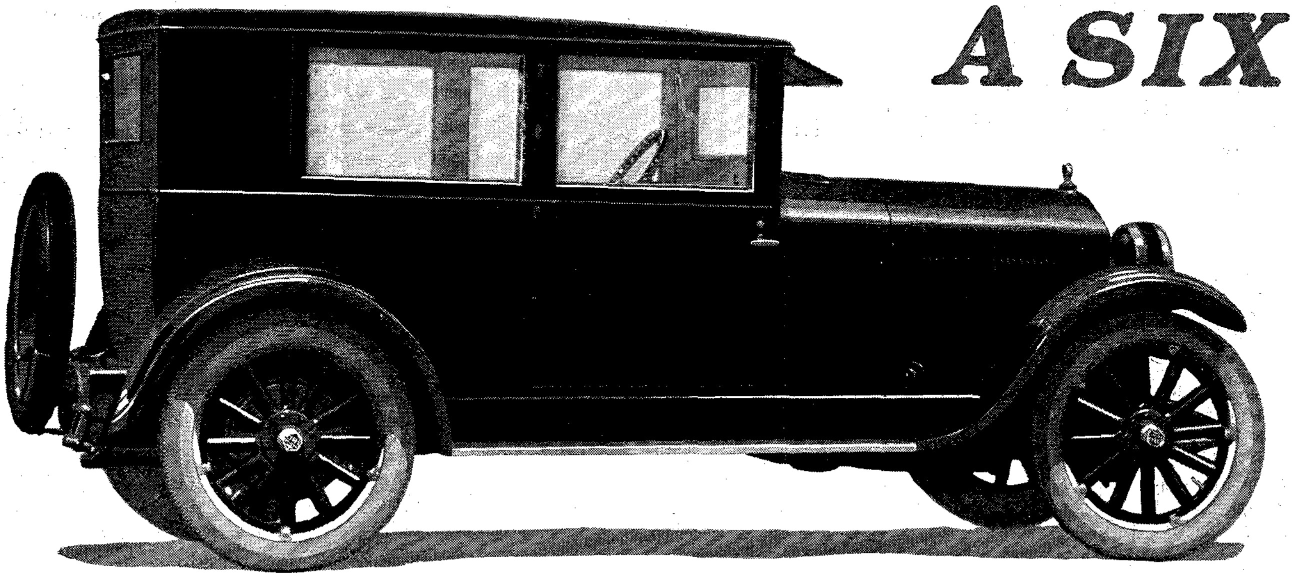
Just at that instant Casey blew his whistle as if to make more final and emphatic the statements just made.

I was on the rear car with a machine-gun in case of trouble and, seeing the exasperated look on the faces of the beaten Japanese we were leaving standing there, I could not resist the temptation of getting one more vivid proof of their plight. So I dropt off the car, whipt out my little camera which has been with me around the world, snapt the animated crowd, turned on my heel like a prima donna after the last encore, and mounted the car again. The Japanese watched us out of sight. Some of the Siberian troops waved to us as we passed out of town.

In two days the American corporal returned. He had been beaten by four Cossack officers who had taken him out of Iman on the train to the north just before we got in. His back and face were badly lacerated from the lashes of the whip. They had taken their primitive spite out on him for their personal grievances and had whipt him in his freight car until he in

The New ESSEX

A SIX



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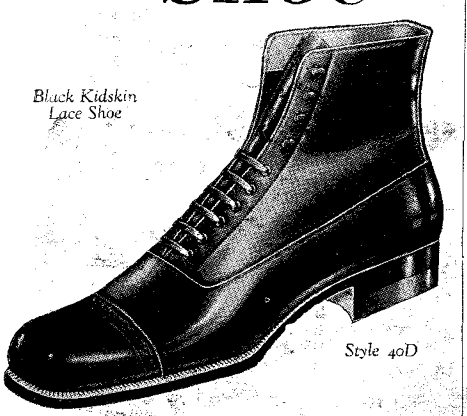

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THE HANOVER SHOE, Hanover, Pa.
Exclusively for Men and Boys

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

supplication had asked them to stop. He stood it until he fainted, over one hundred lashes, a far better example of endurance than ever a Cossack accepted before yelling or fainting. Then he dropt unconscious. That had all taken place while we were approaching and entering the town of Iman.

It was like quelling a riot, to calm the American troops when they saw this. There were two pictures taken of this soldier in his battered condition—one is in the War Department files, the other was over-exposed and turned out badly.

This incident left the American troops "unfriendly with the Japanese and the Cossacks, besides having the ever-present Bolshevik menace on all sides." There was an inquiry in Vladivostok, reports Mr. Channing, at which an American General arose, and in most undiplomatic language, threatened a Japanese General with war in case of further Japanese cooperation with Cossacks against Americans. About a week later, continues Channing:

Another incident occurred that widened the breach even farther between our "Little Brown Brothers" and ourselves. In a town where we had one of our outposts on the railroad, this startling deed took place. During the last half of August and early September a large force of Japanese with one platoon of Americans (to give them protection against unfriendly Bolsheviks) had made a long march inland from the railroad to a town on the Ussuri River known as Yakoleffka, to which the Bolsheviks had moved their stores after we had driven them out of the country around Uspenka. While there one of the Japanese sentries in cold blood put to death an old woman lying sick in bed. This Japanese was searching the house for arms, and as this old creature was unable to roll out of bed to let him examine the mattress, he deliberately murdered her. To this we very seriously objected, stating that we would have to leave the expedition if such acts kept on. Orders were published that no Japanese should lay hands on unarmed men or women, unless absolutely necessary in the performance of duties. This means nothing to an unprincipled Japanese. Orders were issued to the American detachment calling upon the men to report any Japanese seen committing atrocities of any kind. Reports came in and Japanese soldiers came in with blackened eyes and cut lips, led by American soldiers who had caught them in the act of wilfully torturing women or children or defenseless old men. That is the inherent nature of a Japanese: against defenseless creatures he shows his fury as do the Cossacks, but when matched by a courageous adversary he loses all nerve and becomes quite docile and meek. One American brought in a Japanese soldier and a very young and tender baby that the Japanese had just put to death. This was the last straw and we at once sent and made preparations to return to the railroad. The townspeople were terrified to know that we were going to leave the Japanese there alone. They had come to look upon us as upright and harmless, except when actually giving battle, and they knew that innocent people were safe in our hands. That night a Japanese outpost disappeared and was never heard from. Obviously the natives or the Bolsheviks had crept up on the sentry and murdered and dragged him away.

When our order came to return to the railroad, the Japanese, to our surprize, prepared to leave also. This was indeed a silent tribute to us. Here they were, at least three battalions and we were less than one company. They had obviously invited us to accompany them on this expedition into the heart of the Bolshevik territory simply for the protection and safety our uniform and our reputation as soldiers carried with it. They even had an airplane escort, but on the third day out the pilot killed himself trying to make a landing in a plowed field when there was plenty of smooth flat ground about. I think any American infantryman could have made as good a landing as that. Finally we started back, the Japanese leading the line of march. They march in a very peculiar way; no system of halts for rest about soldiery yet. Soon they were forced to give us the lead—we were marching only at night because the days were insufferably hot—days permitting but short marches. Soon we far outdistanced them and they had to call their trucks to their aid in picking up the stragglers. It is to the pride and credit of every American soldier on that march that every man walked every inch of the seventy miles, altho some of them were more dead than alive at the finish.

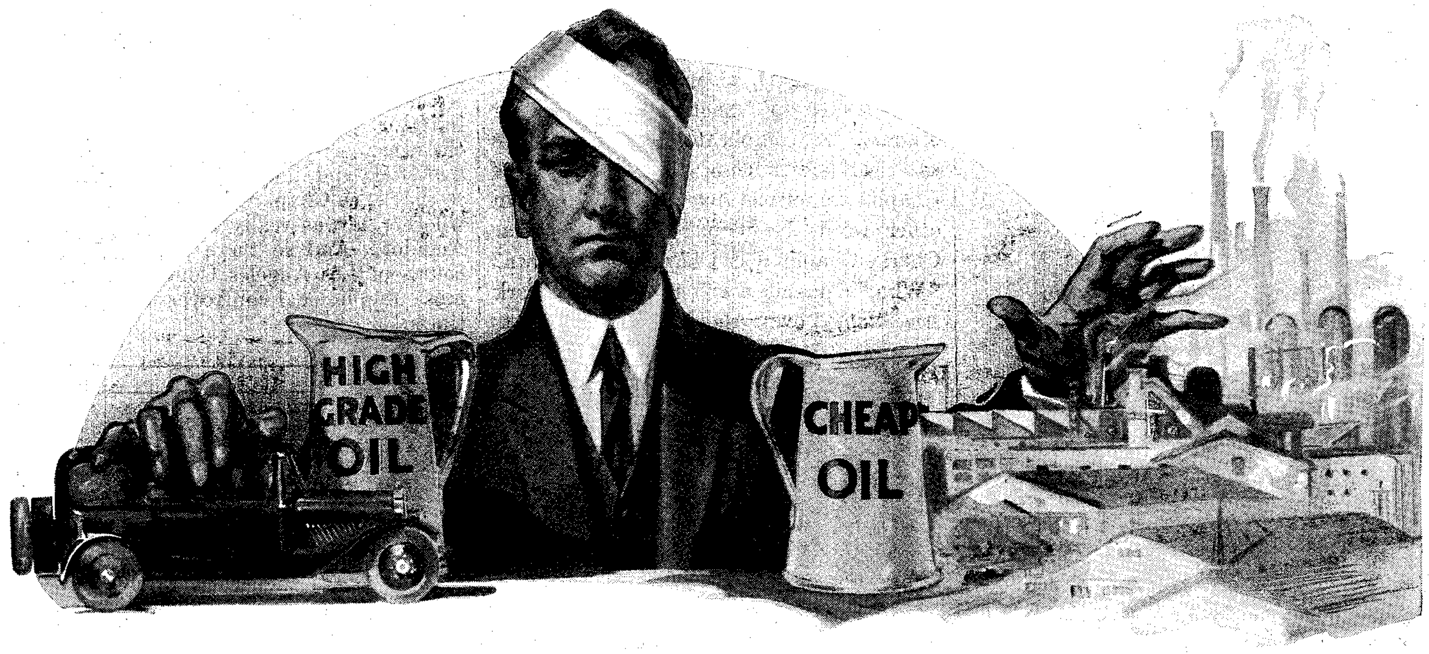
But wars, and the brutality of wars, are past for the present, remarks Mr. Channing in the introduction of his volume, and his chief present interest in Siberia is, as his title indicates, the great land's "Untouched Treasure—Its Future Rôle in the World." He summarizes his view in these paragraphs:

With untold billions in resources, with fuel and circumstances for thriving life and industry, and with a climate in all respects like that of the United States of America, Siberia stands to-day rich, unsettled, and unexploited—as did our United States, now vast and glorious, a century or more ago.

Its traditional reputation as a "frozen place of exile," based on the mystic horrors of a centuries-old prison-mine to the extreme north and far within the Arctic Circle, has caused its vast southern areas to be needlessly avoided. Yet much of Siberia has the same latitude as Southern France, Italy, and all Southern Europe. Watermelons, grapes, and fruit-trees abound; domestic animals, vegetables, cereal grains, and game birds thrive as they do in our own Western States in the fertile corn-belt; and cotton and tobacco flourish.

Siberia is to-day the one remaining unknown treasure-vault in the world.

I have been in all parts of Siberia, during winters and summers, and of the two I should say offhand that the summers were the more unbearable. The windless Siberian heat coupled with the omnipresent swarms of mosquitoes and giant horseflies make New Orleans summers seem mild in comparison. Personally, at the farthest north that I ever went during any winter I never knew the temperature to be lower than 25 degrees to 30 degrees below zero, except on one twenty-year-record-breaking day. On that occasion for a few short hours the thermometer went to 40 degrees below. With Siberia's traditional windlessness even this is much milder than an average winter in Boston, Chicago, or New York.



The story of two
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Most executives are particular about the correct lubrication of their cars—but some are indifferent about their plant machinery.

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In order to prescribe accurately the correct oils to use, the Vacuum Oil Company offers to make a Lubrication Audit of your plant. See details in column at right. This free service has resulted in saving thousands of dollars annually in leading plants in all industries. We would like to get in touch with you. In writing, kindly address our nearest branch office.

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For Plant Lubrication

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

THE
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EXPLAINED STEP BY STEP
(In Condensed Outline)

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This report is based on:—

(1) The inspection of the machines in your plant.

(2) Your operating conditions.

(3) Our 58 years of lubricating experience with all types of mechanical equipment under all kinds of operating conditions throughout the world.

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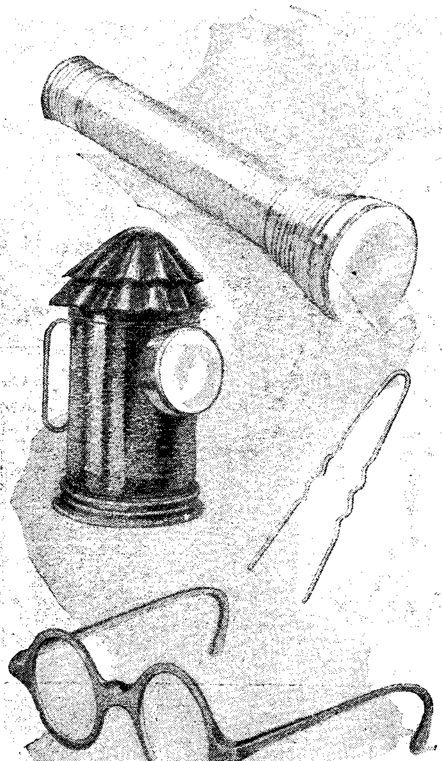


What *some* shavers need

"CAP! CAP! Who's got the Cap?" Answer—*Williams'*. For Williams' has a cap that you never have to fish for down the drain pipe with a bent hairpin. Nor do you need a burglar's outfit to find it. The Williams' Hinge-Cap is *always* on—right where you want it.

But even if it weren't for this "always-on" cap, most men would prefer Williams' because—

✓—Williams' lather is unusually heavy and closely woven. It holds the moisture in so that the hairs of the beard are really softened all the way through.

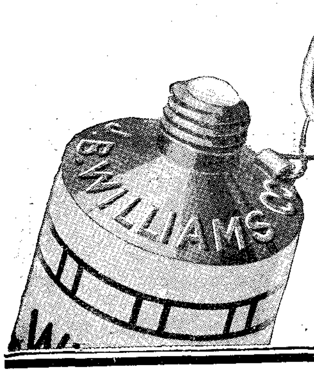
✓—Williams' lather lubricates the path of your razor. There's actually a protecting film between your face and the edge of the blade while you shave. The result is, you get a cool shave free from friction.

✓—Williams' keeps your face comfortable even when you shave closely every day. It contains a soothing ingredient which gives the skin just the care it needs.

Williams' is absolutely pure and has no coloring matter whatsoever. See if there isn't just as striking a difference in the cream as there is in the Hinge-Cap.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY, GLASTONBURY, CONN.
The J. B. Williams Co., Ltd. (Canada), 1114 St. Patrick St. Montreal

Williams Shaving Cream

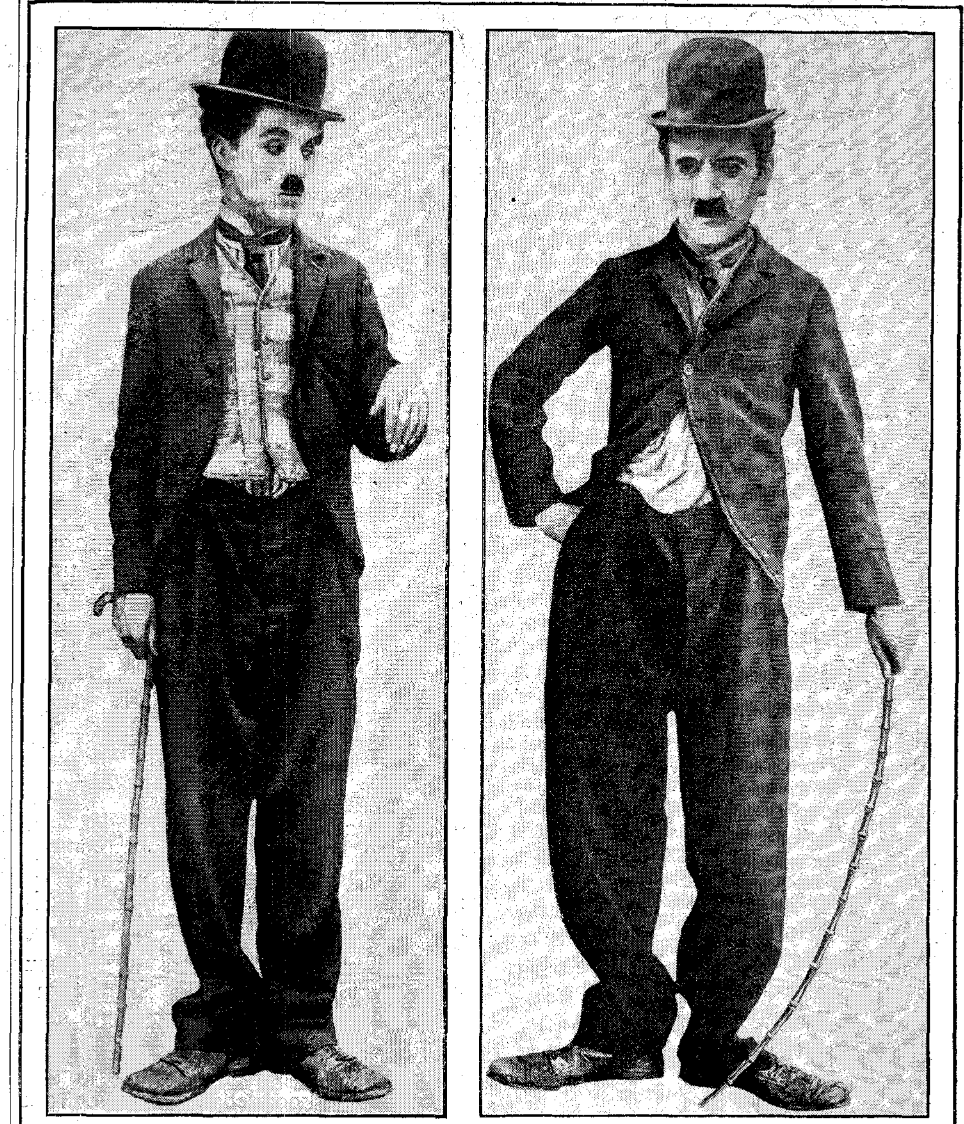


Write for a sample of Williams' Aqua Velva, a scientist's formula for after-shaving use. Address Dept. 22-A

HOW MUCH OF CHAPLIN DOES CHARLIE OWN?

THERE is, of course, Charlie Chaplin, and there is, also, "Charlie Aplin," who "makes up" much like the familiar original. A complicated question arises as to just how much of the original Charlie Chaplin is formed by his make-up. In other words how much of the familiar Charlie Chaplin does Charlie Chaplin own? "Who," demands a writer in the New York *American*, "owns those overgrown pants and big shoes, and hat and coat of ancient vintage, and frisky cane?" Charlie Chaplin, it appears, has appealed to the courts in California to declare that he is the only film actor privileged to profit from the costume commonly associated with him, and to forbid anybody else to use these things on the screen. Mr. Chaplin argues that he has made this attire so completely a part of his personality that it is an injustice for other persons to display it on the screen. According to *The American*:

> Charlie Chaplin went to court when he heard that another screen comedian, whose name is Charles Amador, was making some movie reels imitating Chaplin so closely that the public couldn't tell the difference. Amador also had taken unto himself the name of "Charlie Aplin."
>
> Charlie Chaplin told the court that his imitator had rigged himself out with just the same sort of shoes, trousers, coat, hat, and stick and mustache as Chaplin used, so that even Chaplin himself might wonder whether it was really he or his imitator, Amador. And so there came before the courts of Los Angeles County one of the most unique legal controversies of modern times.



Photographs by courtesy of "The American Weekly"

CHARLIE CASTS A SUSPICIOUS EYE AT HIS DOUBLE

Mr. Chaplin, on the left, thinks Mr. Charles Amador, on the right, ought not to call himself "Charles Aplin," nor dress in just those clothes. Mr. "Aplin," however, says that no idea of aping Mr. Chaplin ever entered his mind. A jury will decide.

> The lawyers for Chaplin and Amador gave testimony in support and in denial, and the court finally issued an injunction forbidding Amador or his motion-picture company, the Western Features Productions, from going ahead with any more "Charlie Aplin" films, and ordering them not to exhibit two little comedies which had already been made called "The Race Track" and "Why Boys Leave Home."

The case, which is expected to come up for decision some time early this year, comments the *American* writer, is not so simple as it seems for—

> It involves a patient inquiry into who first used those shoes, trousers, coat, stick and hat that have brought fame and fortune to Charlie Chaplin. Chaplin says

It ruined her entire evening

SOMETHING that she had overheard quite by accident—several men talking about her when they didn't know she was near.

Surely this sort of thing couldn't be true of her—and yet she had heard them with her own ears!

She couldn't get home fast enough. Nor could she explain to her escort why she was so upset. She felt only like bursting into tears—which she did the moment she was alone.

* * *

That's the insidious thing about halitosis (unpleasant breath). You, yourself, rarely know when you have it. And even your closest friends won't tell you.

Sometimes, of course, halitosis comes from some deep-seated organic disorder that requires professional advice. But usually—and fortunately—halitosis is only a local condition that yields to the regular use of Listerine as a mouth wash and gargle. It is an interesting thing that this well-known antiseptic that has been in use for years for surgical dressings, possesses these unusual properties as a breath deodorant.

It halts food fermentation in the mouth and leaves the breath sweet, fresh and clean. *Not* by substituting some other odor but by really removing the old one. The Listerine odor itself quickly disappears. So the systematic use of Listerine puts you on the safe and polite side.

Your druggist will supply you with Listerine. He sells lots of it. It has dozens of different uses as a safe antiseptic and has been trusted as such for a half a century. Read the interesting little booklet that comes with every bottle.—*Lambert Pharmacal Company, Saint Louis, U. S. A.*

For HALITOSIS
use LISTERINE

HARTMANN
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CushionTop
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THE WORLD-WIDE RECOGNITION OF THIS NAME AND THIS MARK PROVES THAT APPRECIATION OF QUALITY IS UNIVERSAL

"NOT A WRINKLE AT THE END OF THE TRIP"

Mingled with the thrill and sentiment of your home coming is a feeling of real appreciation for your Hartmann—the wardrobe trunk that has provided such convenient care-free clothes protection during the journey. Discriminating travelers everywhere prefer the Hartmann. Look for the new Hartmann, where better luggage is sold.

HARTMANN TRUNK COMPANY, *Racine, Wisconsin*
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BE SURE THE HARTMANN RED ✕ IS ON THE TRUNK YOU BUY

HARTMANN

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

he was the first to wear them in the movies—this combination of funny accouterments. Amador, who calls himself "Charlie Aplin," points out that while perhaps Chaplin was the first to use the entire outfit on the screen, yet others have worn about the same combination in vaudeville and on the legitimate stage.

Charlie Chaplin answers that this is partly true. Of course, other actors have worn overgrown trousers and enormous shoes and funny hats and other things, but he asserts that, so far as he knows, no actor on the legitimate stage ever wore the full combination. And it is this full combination, together with his funny shuffling gait, that has made the fame and fortune of Charlie Chaplin.

Amador replies that the outfit has been common property in the theatrical world for many years, and he insists that he has as much right to wear them on the screen as Chaplin has.

Amador's lawyers inquired carefully into the history of Charlie Chaplin's costume and handed the judge a bunch of affidavits from old-time theatrical people, declaring that Chaplin's outfit was common property and had been used on the stage long before Charlie Chaplin was ever heard of.

An affidavit from one of these old-timers, Mr. Joseph Pazen, who was for thirty years a professional reviewer and booker of vaudeville acts, swore that he knew the origin and history of pretty nearly all the items in the wardrobe of Charlie Chaplin's funny acts, from his shoes to his hat. In the course of Mr. Pazen's affidavit he said:

"The mustache worn by Charles Chaplin in his motion-pictures was worn by one George Beban, a famous actor, in the character of a French waiter in Chicago in the year of 1899, at Sam T. Jack's Theater. Then one Chris Lane appeared on the vaudeville stage in the year of 1898 wearing a decrepit derby, or threadbare hat, such as worn by Chaplin in his pictures. Harry Morris appeared in burlesque from 1892 to 1904, and Morris used the same characteristic movement of Chaplin's feet, known as the slide or glide, and Billy Watson used the same shuffle from 1892 up to the present time.

"Billy Reeves wore the baggy pants, such as worn by Chaplin, in 1908 on the public stage in the theaters, and used certain movements of his body and caused himself to take certain falls such as Chaplin does in motion-pictures produced by him; and in 1895 one Bud Meley appeared on the vaudeville stage in public wearing the same kind of large baggy pants. From 1889 to 1900 Nibble Brothers appeared in vaudeville in the city of Chicago on the stage, using the flexible cane such as used by Charlie Chaplin in his pictures; and the team of Sherman and Morrissey appeared from 1890 to 1900 on a vaudeville theater stage using the club feet and the big shoes. M. B. Curtis, as 'Sam'l of Pozen,' in 1890 on the theater stage, also used the same club and feet and large shoes effect.

"In 1900, one Byron, of Byron and Langdon, as the 'Dude Detective' on the theater stage in the United States, used the tight-fitting skirt-coat such as used by Chaplin, and Billy Ritchie used the combination of the mustache, the tight-fitting skirt-coat, the baggy pants, the large shoes, and carried a flexible cane on the vaudeville stage throughout this country, and Ritchie

If your rheumatism comes on again this year—

How can a medicine that is applied on the outside of the skin reach a pain deep down in the joints and muscles? This treatment acts by stimulating the brain to send new blood to the affected area

DON'T suffer unnecessary pain. Get relief at once. It may be splendidly courageous to just "grin and bear it"—but it is a frightful waste of the very vital resources you need to help you get rid of the cause of pain.

Your doctor will tell you that pain should always be relieved — just as quickly and as completely as possible.

And this relief is easily at hand. However deep-seated, however hard to reach the pain may seem to you, it can be stopped—quickly and permanently.

Nearly fifty years ago a remedy for muscular pain was given to the world that has brought relief to so many sufferers that today you will find it in one home out of every three—Sloan's Liniment—probably the foremost household remedy in America, used all over the world and recommended by doctors everywhere.

No matter where the pain is, no matter how deep down in joints and muscles, *it can be reached* if the natural curative powers *inside* the body are only aroused.

When you use Sloan's, it stimulates the nerves on the skin. They arouse the brain, which in turn causes the blood vessels to expand throughout the painful area, *under* the place where the liniment has been applied. Rich new blood rushes in.

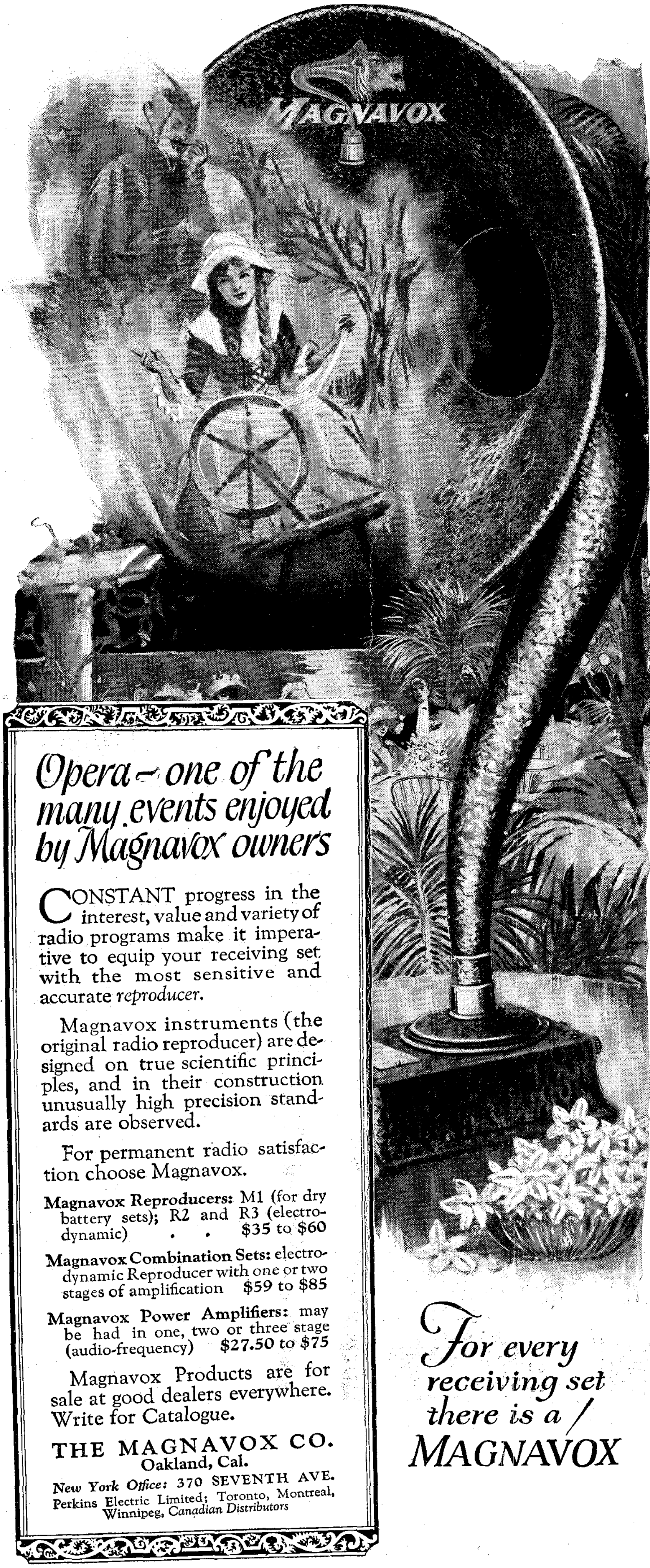
This new blood coming, freshly purified, from heart and lungs, with all its marvelous germ-destroying, upbuilding powers brings to sick, pain-ridden tissues just what they need to heal them.

If the pain is rheumatic, it indicates the presence of disease germs. The fresh blood that Sloan's sends to the affected spot carries the very elements that alone have the power to destroy germs. If the pain is due to over-exertion, to a sprain, or a bruise—it means that muscle fibres have been injured. The fresh blood supplies the materials that alone can repair the damage.

This is the scientifically correct way to relieve pain. It doesn't just deaden the nerves. It gives your own natural bodily defenses the aid they need to drive out the cause of pain.

Don't wait until you are in actual need. Get a bottle of Sloan's this very day, and have it on hand—35c at all druggists. Just apply it—no rubbing is necessary. Immediately you will feel a gentle warmth—then a pleasant tingling of the skin—then freedom from pain. There is no burning, no blistering, only quick, lasting relief.

SLOAN'S Liniment—*Kills pain*



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CONSTANT progress in the interest, value and variety of radio programs make it imperative to equip your receiving set with the most sensitive and accurate *reproducer*.

Magnavox instruments (the original radio reproducer) are designed on true scientific principles, and in their construction unusually high precision standards are observed.

For permanent radio satisfaction choose Magnavox.

Magnavox Reproducers: M1 (for dry battery sets); R2 and R3 (electro-dynamic) . . $35 to $60

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Magnavox Products are for sale at good dealers everywhere. Write for Catalogue.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

used the same outfit several years in the production of motion-pictures, prior to the entry of Charlie Chaplin as an actor in motion-pictures."

As if all this were not enough to remove from the unfortunate Mr. Chaplin any credit for originality, or salable film-rights in his own shoes and pants, Mr. Pazen, in summing up, deposes and swears as follows:

"The peculiar mannerism and walk of Charles Chaplin had been produced in public many years prior to his appearance as a motion-picture actor, and the facial expressions used by him are commonly known as *mugging*, and have been used for many years on the theater stage and the same having been made famous by one, a well-known vaudeville actor, named Edwin Morris. None of the actions, mannerism, style or dress of Chaplin are new to the theater or to the public."

But the case does *not* hang entirely, it appears, on the question of who first used that funny combination outfit, and shuffling walk, and funny grimaces. According to the *American* writer:

Chaplin insists that, even if others had used his costume in one way or another, the whole thing together with the name Charlie Chaplin has become his property, and that under the law of unfair competition he is entitled to be protected from imitation.

His lawyers insist that if he produces an article and it becomes known throughout the world, no one else can produce the same article, and if they do the public will be deceived, believing that it is Chaplin's article, when as a matter of fact it is the other person's article that they have purchased.

To offset this argument Amador's lawyer contends that motion-pictures should come under the head of theatrical performances. And since Chaplin was not the first man to use the make-up in the amusement line, he can not complain at this time of unfair competition, when as a matter of fact he himself is an imitator by imitating those who used the make-up and the acting years before Chaplin was ever heard of by the public.

So Charlie Chaplin's lawyers studied the problem and filed a long affidavit of complaint with the court in which Chaplin declares that for seven years he has been working hard and, with the expenditure of large sums of money, he has built up a reputation for being one of the best and most successful comedians in the motion-picture business. And that in this work he has perfected and featured a peculiar form of acting and certain ways and mannerisms, certain dress, facial expressions, and characteristic movements of the body that are individual to himself.

Going into detail as to just what it is that Charlie claims as his own personal property, he swears:

"In his motion-picture comedy work Charles Chaplin has always worn a kind of attire peculiar and individual to himself, consisting of old and threadbare hat, clothes and shoes, and always of the same style, namely, a decrepit derby, ill-fitting vest, tight-fitting coat, and trousers and shoes much too large for him; and withal a flexible cane which he is wont to swing and bend as he performs his part.

"In his acting in all his motion-pictures he has made great use of comical facial expressions, which consist of droll grimaces and looks of simulated seriousness and surprize. He has perfected and used in all his comedy motion-pictures a way of acting with peculiar mannerisms and walk, to which his dress and grotesque figure lend a comical effect.

"That his dress, facial expressions, mannerisms, way of acting and grotesque figure are unique, and give him a well-known individuality of great value on the screen; one that is famous throughout the world, and recognized and known by every member of the theater-going public and motion-picture exhibitor in America. These things, and this individuality and reputation are a most valuable asset to him; they are of inestimable value to him; they are his good-will and constitute his vogue."

Getting down to his complaint about Charles Amador's imitation of him, Charlie Chaplin, according to the *American* writer, then continues his affidavit and says:

"In two motion-pictures—'The Race Track,' and 'Why Boys Leave Home,' which are so-called comedy motion-pictures—the defendant Charles Amador performed the leading rôle and part. These motion-pictures are made to imitate my motion-pictures and the said Charles Amador therein has endeavored to act and perform a comedy part such as I perform, and throughout his acting and performance thereof he has endeavored to imitate me in his form of acting, his ways and mannerisms, his dress, facial expressions and movements of body.

"In these motion-pictures Charles Amador calls himself 'Charlie Aplin,' and he does this so as to imitate my name. Not only are they imitating the method, ways, figure, acting, and mannerisms of myself, but they are even imitating my name, and they are doing these things for the purpose of deceiving the public, and of defrauding and injuring me by foisting upon the public spurious motion-pictures and imitations of my work as a comedy motion-picture actor."

It was now the turn for Charles Amador's motion-picture company to get busy and prepare an affidavit to offset Charlie Chaplin's sworn statements. So Mr. F. M. Sanford, the President of the Western Features Productions, which was promoting the "Charles Aplin" comedy reels, entered the controversy with an affidavit in which he said that he had engaged Charles Amador to play the leading rôle in a series of motion-picture comedies. But Sanford swore that he did not at any time tell Amador to imitate Chaplin in costume or mannerism or form of acting.

Furthermore, continues Mr. Sanford's affidavit, as reported by the *American* writer:

"The motion-pictures produced by Charles Amador were not produced with the intention of imitating Chaplin in any way, manner or style, nor have we conspired in any manner whatsoever to sell or exhibit any pictures in which Charles Amador played the leading rôle upon the representation that they were pictures produced by Charles Chaplin in which he played the leading rôle. And it was not and is not my intention in production of

10 Shaves
FREE
See Coupon

Five Mistakes

We corrected for you in a Shaving Cream

By V. K. Cassady, Chief Chemist

GENTLEMEN:

The five main complaints men made about some shaving soaps were these:

1—Lather too scanty

So we made Palmolive Shaving Cream to multiply itself in lather 250 times. A tiny bit—just one-half gram—suffices for a shave.

2—Slow action

So we made a Shaving Cream to act in one minute. Within that time the beard absorbs 15% of water. And that makes a hard beard wax-like.

3—Dries on face

The lather of Palmolive Shaving Cream maintains its creamy fullness for ten minutes on the face.

4—Hairs lie down

That is due to weak bubbles. Strong bubbles are essential to support the hairs for cutting. We discovered that fact, we believe. And Palmolive bubbles are strong.

5—Skin irritation

The blend of palm and olive oils makes Palmolive Shaving Cream a lotion. It brings one fine after effects.

Let us prove this

We ask your permission to prove these things—to send you a tube to try. We are masters of soap making. One of our soaps—Palmolive—is the leading toilet soap of the world.

We have worked hard to excel in a Shaving Cream. We made up and tested 130 formulas before we attained our ideal.

Now Palmolive Shaving Cream is a sensation. Millions employ it. Tens of thousands write to thank us for it.

Do us the kindness to mail this coupon, for your sake and for ours.

PALMOLIVE
SHAVING CREAM

Follow with Palmolive After Shaving Talc.
An invisible way to that well-groomed look.

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10 SHAVES FREE
Simply insert your name and address and mail to
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Dept. B-590, 360 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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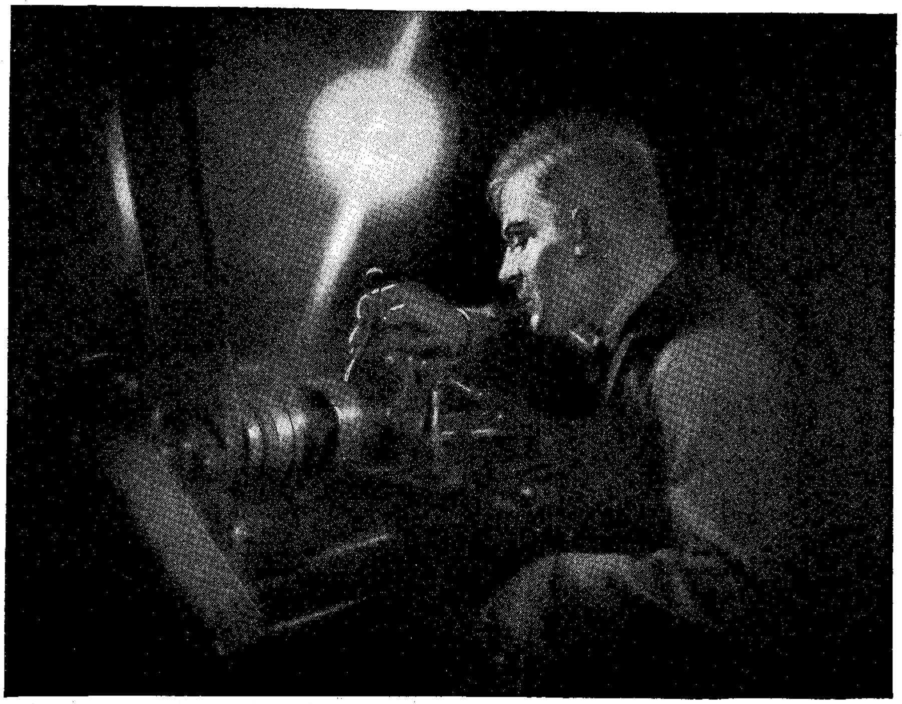

He is only half a man

As much as fifty per cent. of a man's entire nervous force is wasted just in the act of seeing, when light is poor or glaring. That is what is happening in the picture above. The man is only half a man. He can produce only half a man's work. Inefficiency, accidents and spoilage keep him poor—and his employer too.

In many an office and store you will find the same thing—employers and employees trying to do a full day's work with half a day's light.

In schools you find children taking eight years to learn what they could acquire in six if only the light were better. And every night hundreds of crimes occur which more progressive cities have proved can be eliminated by better street lighting.

Don't think all this applies only to the other fellow. All of us can be healthier, wealthier, safer and happier as the result of a little thought about properly controlled light.

To help you along these lines we maintain an engineering department which for over thirty years has been regarded as the headquarters of the science of light control.

Write us about your lighting problem and we shall gladly advise you. There is a Holophane unit for every lighting requirement; and in every field Holophane stands for the most efficient light distribution.

HOLOPHANE

The trade mark Holophane—the best guarantee of efficient lighting—appears on all our products. Since the most efficient means for controlling light is the glass prism, Holophane units are made of prismatic glass, each prism shaped with mathematical accuracy to direct the light of the lamp exactly where needed without glare or waste. Whenever you think of efficient, economical lighting, remember Holophane.

Holophane also makes the best Auto Lens

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HOLOPHANE

DIRECTS LIGHT SCIENTIFICALLY

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

these pictures to imitate Chaplin or to injure his name as an actor, or to defraud him or the public, or those who attend theaters, or motion-picture exhibitors. Nor do we attempt to hold out to the public, or the exhibitors, that Charles Aplin and Charles Chaplin are one and the same person, and we do not intend to produce any motion-pictures in which the character playing the leading rôle will in any way imitate Charles Chaplin in any acting or clothes.

"Futhermore the pictures entitled 'The Race Track' and 'Why Boys Leave Home' were not produced with the idea of imitating any actions of wearing apparel of Chaplin, but were produced by Charles Amador playing the leading rôle in the ordinary course of acting on the part of the said Charles Amador, and with no intention of deceiving the public.

"I have been informed and believe that one William Ritchie appeared as the star, or in the leading rôle of a series of motion-picture comedies wearing the old and threadbare hat, large shoes, decrepit derby in hand, loose vest, tight-fitting coat and trousers and carrying a flexible cane, and used a peculiar manner of walk and comical facial expression several years prior to the time that Charles Chaplin became a motion-picture actor; and I believe that Chaplin was not the first person to wear such clothes or use such facial expressions in motion-pictures, and that Chaplin himself is an imitator of William Ritchie."

After reading the sworn statements of the president of the movie company which is making the Amador comedies, continues *The American:*

Charlie Chaplin's lawyer got busy and laid before the court an affidavit by a man named Alfred Reeves to offset the bothersome testimony about William Ritchie and Billy Reeves, the old actors who were said to have originated the Charlie Chaplin costume and method of acting. In his sworn affidavit Alfred Reeves testifies that he is now the business manager of Charles Chaplin and has been in the theatrical and motion-picture business continuously for at least thirty years. Continuing his affidavit, Mr. Reeves says:

"I well knew the said William Ritchie in his lifetime, and acted as his stage manager during the year 1905, and Billy Reeves is a brother of mine. Neither William Ritchie nor Billy Reeves wore the well-known make-up used by Charles Chaplin prior to the time that it was adopted and used by Chaplin. I was personally well acquainted with William Ritchie and know that neither Ritchie nor Reeves used the well-known Chaplin make-up prior to the year 1915, and that before then Charles Chaplin had worn this make-up and had used it on the screen. I know that for a time Billy Ritchie endeavored to imitate Charles Chaplin in his acting and make-up, but desisted before his death."

Charlie Chaplin's lawyer also found three motion-picture exhibitors who each swore that they were familiar with the work of Charlie Chaplin and other screen actors for several years past. In their affidavits, which were all in the same words, each one testified that:

"For at least seven years last past no

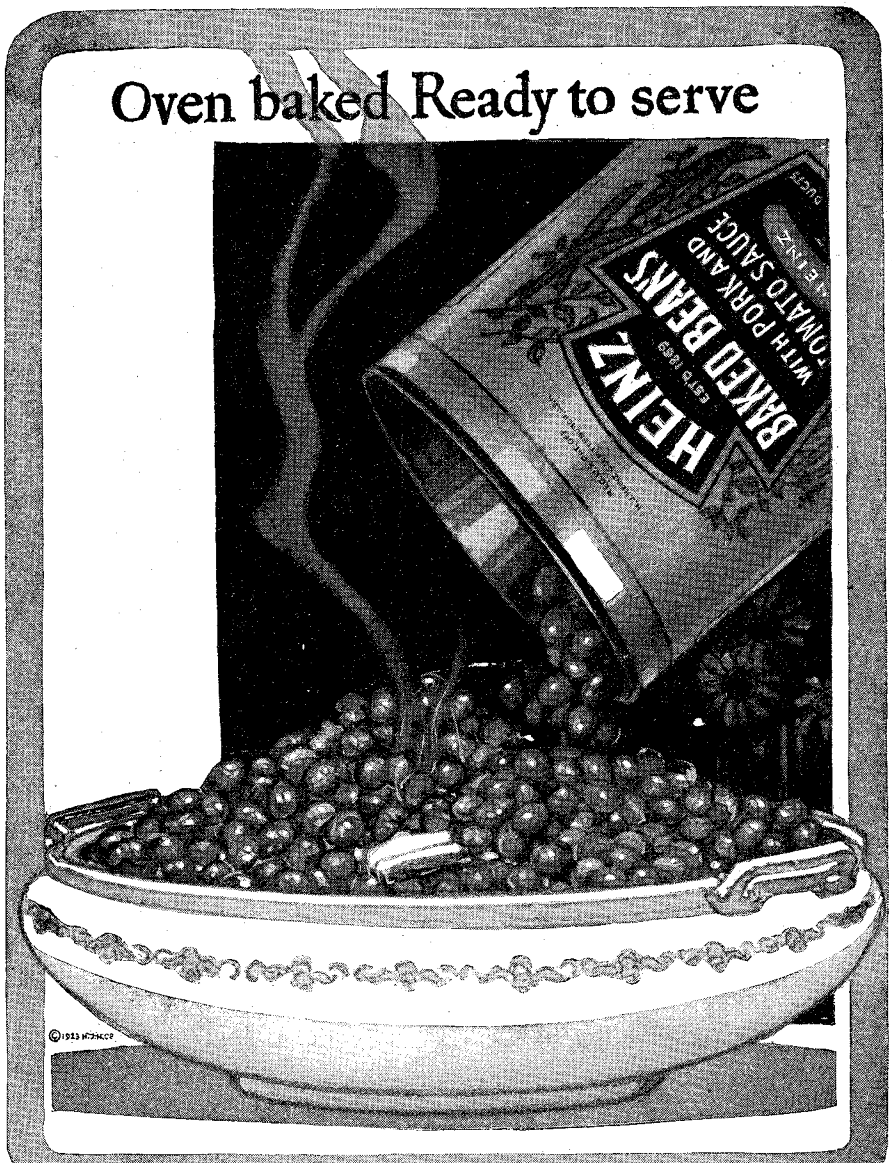
actor of national reputation has made-up or drest like Charles Chaplin, nor acted nor performed the comic way that he has acted and performed on the screen. His make-up and manner and way of acting have become individual to him and well-known throughout the world; and Chaplin's make-up and manner and way of acting are as well or better known than the make-up or manner or way of acting of any other motion-picture actor."

If the Judge decides in Chaplin's favor. then all other actors will use only at their peril the mugging of Charlie, his clothes and his shuffling walk.

MERELY HUMAN KINDNESS—NOT NEWS

FRIENDLINESS, helpfulness and sympathy, displayed in the midst of a busy New York crowd, may not be "live news"; nevertheless, says a New York Alderman, whose son was befriended by strangers in a way suggestive of some of the New York romances of O. Henry, it is good to find that the metropolis "has a heart." The Alderman writes to the New York *Tribune:*

> My son, Frank, age sixteen, has been under a doctor's care for almost three years. He has recently been discharged. On Saturday, January 12, about 12.30 P. M., he was descending in a crowded passenger elevator of the Hudson Terminal Building when he was overcome by dizziness and fainted. When he became conscious he was lying on a bench in the Arcade and a doctor was leaning over him giving treatment, and with kindly words of sympathy and understanding was encouraging him to believe that in a few minutes he would be all right. After about ten minutes of this very considerate attention of the doctor, the boy came back to a normal state.
>
> Meanwhile the crowd was audibly expressing their sympathy and their desire to be of service. After the doctor left, a young girl, apparently about twenty-one years of age, became personally interested. She stayed with the boy and the crowd left. Evidently she believed that perhaps the boy had fainted of hunger or lack of nourishment. She insisted that he should go to a restaurant with her to have something to eat. She also desired to see the boy home safe. After about a half-hour's rest the boy entirely recovered, and with thanks to his benefactor left her.
>
> When the boy fainted he had in his possession a valuable package and a considerable amount of money. Whoever carried the boy from the elevator to the bench must have seen to it that the package was also carried, so that when he arrived home he had the package and money intact.
>
> The kindliness and sympathy of normal folks to one another is not in the general sense "news," yet if some poor weakling was tempted to steal either the package or the money it would very likely be broadcast by the newspapers as another robbery for which the Police Department would be held responsible.
>
> Cynics and pessimists profess to believe that the go-getter business folks of New York City have no time to indulge in sentiments of sympathy and personal service to those who need it. Yet here in one of the busiest buildings at the busiest hour of the day my son was cared for by strangers with as much interest and understanding as a mother could give.


Oven baked Ready to serve
HEINZ
BAKED BEANS
WITH PORK AND TOMATO SAUCE
ESTD 1869
©1923 H.J.H.Co.

HEINZ
OVEN-BAKED
BEANS

When you order a can of beans you naturally suppose that you are getting *baked* beans. You know that beans to be at their best must be baked in the old fashioned way with dry heat.

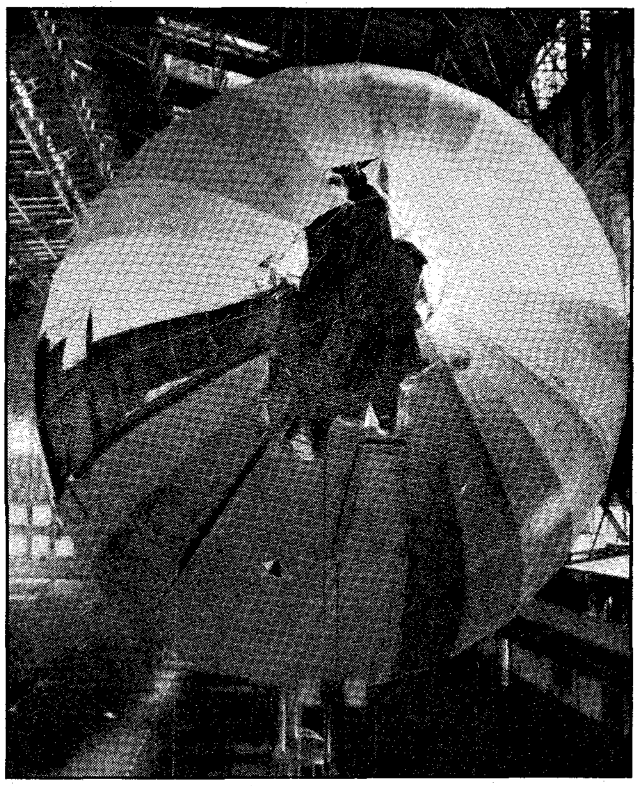
When you specify "Heinz Beans" you are *sure* to get Baked Beans. It says "baked" on the label.

Cooking beans by some other process might be a cheaper and less painstaking way—but slow baking is the Heinz way. It is the baking combined with Heinz Tomato Sauce that makes them so delicious and nourishing.

57

MOTORING · AND · AVIATION

A HURRICANE-TEST FOR THE *SHENANDOAH*



International Newsreel photograph

CRIPPLED, BUT STILL NAVIGABLE

The tear on the starboard side extends back more than twenty feet. The *Shenandoah's* victory over the gale, even in her crippled condition, is said to make certain her attempt at a Polar flight.

HER BOW WAS TORN OUT, two of her gas-cells were deflated, and her rudder was crippled, but the big rigid dirigible of the American Navy managed to ride out a tempest and, incidentally, give the reputation of lighter-than-air ships the biggest boost it has received in a long time. The reputation of the big dirigibles has been under a cloud. With the loss of the German-French ship, *Dixmude*, the long and tragic casualty list of the rigids seem to include almost every big dirigible except the *Shenandoah*. The *Roma*, our Italian-built air-cruiser, exploded with heavy loss of life, the *Z-R-3*, built for us in England, broke in midair and burned as it fell, two English ships, including the one which crossed the Atlantic to New York, burned or collapsed, and finally the *Dixmude*, so much like our own *Shenandoah* in design, was lost in a hurricane, presumably struck by lightning, without leaving one survivor. This is the record that the rigid airship must live down. Both from England and America, however, comes evidence that, in the words of a London dispatch, "The *Shenandoah's* victory over the gale that swept her from her mooring-mast should help restore the confidence in the power of well-built lighter-than-air craft which the fate of the *Dixmude* tended to destroy."

It was a wild trip that this American-built Zeppelin took when she was ripped away from her steel mooring-mast at Lakehurst by a seventy-mile gale, at seven o'clock in the evening, and disappeared into the inky darkness of a stormy night, carrying a "skeleton crew" of twenty-one officers and men. She left her metal nose-cap at the top of the tower to which she had been moored. Capt. Anton Heinen, the Zeppelin expert employed by the Navy, was aboard, together with Lieutenant-Commander Pearce and Lieutenant Kincaid. As related by the New York *Evening Post:*

Lieutenant Kincaid said that he and two other men were stationed in the bow when the nose-cap broke, and instinctively they jumped to the ballast release lever and let go the water ballast. Still the ship sank by the bow. Then Captain Pearce ordered the fuel tanks to be let go, and four of them, each weighing 700 pounds, were dropt, exploding when they fell. By this time the *Shenandoah* had grazed over some pine trees to the north of the station and only began to rise when the fifth fuel tank was dropt. Then she soared up.

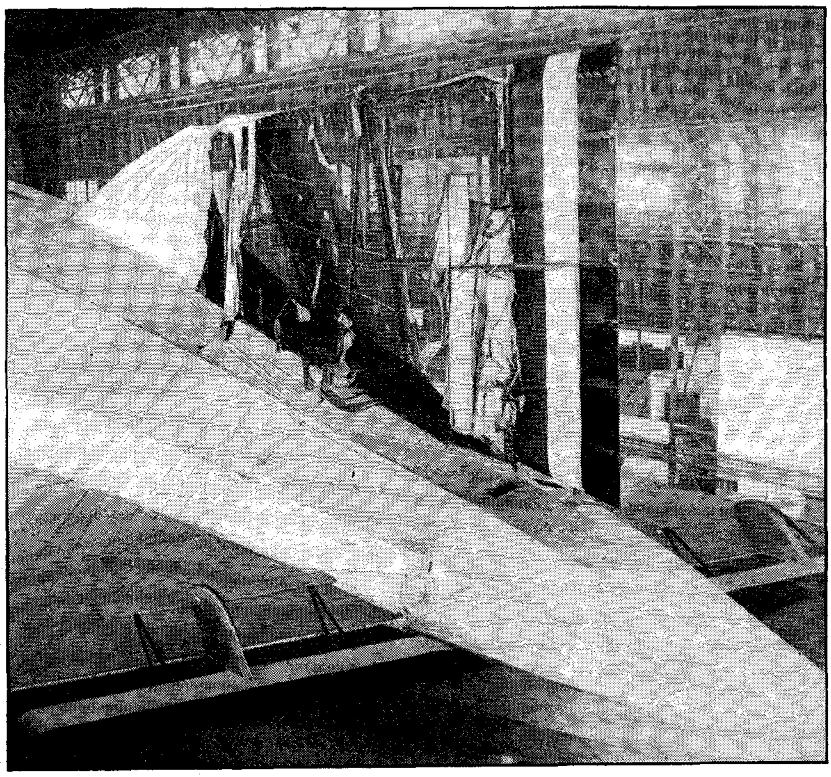
Kincaid was asked if they were frightened.

"We were too busy to be scared," he said.

Clarence D. Estridge, a rigger, was at the forward end of the gangway, five feet from the nose-cap, when with a great crash and tearing a girder shattered all around him and left him standing in the rainy night. He jumped to the ballast lever and worked with Kincaid. He said he had no idea what was happening and he thought that everything was "all up."

He said that he was ordered with some other riggers on the gangway to run aft and bring up the nose of the ship by transfer of weight. For several minutes the *Shenandoah* wabbled up and down lazily in the howling gale, while the enlisted men ran back and forth in the dark. The wind and rain whipt in the nose, opened by the accident, and this made steering almost impossible. For an hour the ship was out of control.

Estridge said that everything went topsy-turvy for the first half hour, while officers and men worked alike to get the engines going, maintain a 1,000-foot altitude, and keep the ship's bow



International Newsreel photograph

THE "FIN" THAT BURST AND CRIPPLED THE RUDDER

"Where is the ocean-going steamship," asks an enthusiastic member of the crew, "that, driven to sea in a hurricane, with her bow caved in, two compartments flooded, and her rudder crippled, could have come home under her own power?"

Is there a greater war story than this?

What is the great story of the War? Is it the story of Joffre at the first Marne or of Foch at the second? Or the story of "They shall not pass" at Verdun? Is it the story of the first gas attack at Ypres? Or of Belleau Wood? Or of the Lost Battalion? These are all great stories of super-achievements on the field of battle.

But a different sort of story stands comparison with these. It concerns a side of the war the public knows little about. It is the story of a fight by the soldiers that the science of medicine called to the colors against a countless and implacable foe. The winning of that fight saved hundreds of thousands of wounded from torture and death during the period of the war alone. Since the end of the war it has saved uncounted thousands in addition. Its total saving of lives in homes, factories, hospitals throughout the civilized world will, as the years go on, amount to millions more.

TO tell the story properly it is necessary to go back more than half a century to that wizard of the microscope and test tube, Louis Pasteur. In 1852 Pasteur discovered germs and subsequently proved that contagious diseases and the infection of wounds are caused by malignant bacteria.

From then on medical science did its utmost to guard mankind from germ attack. During the next sixty years the new school of preventive medicine was born. Sanitation was developed. All known microbes were studied and classified. By 1914 the medical profession felt that modern surgical methods could cope with and prevent infection of wounds.

A Grim Disillusionment

Then war engulfed the world, and oh, what a grim disillusionment followed! Early in that war it became appallingly clear that the goal pointed out by Pasteur had not yet been reached; that man was still helpless before the savage, invisible, all-conquering germ.

The wounded poured into the Allied hospitals in overwhelming streams. The hospitals were thoroughly aseptic, no microbes could get in but the soldiers were covered with the indescribable dirt of the trenches. A bullet, a shell fragment, a bayonet thrust would gather bacteria as it passed through the clothing and deposit them deep within the vital parts of the body, there to breed galloping putrefaction while the wounded man lay on the field or in a shell hole waiting to be picked up. A simple scratch from a barbed wire barricade in the morning developed into a pus pocket by evening and amputation or death frequently followed within the week.

The Surgeons' Problem

The surgeons turned to antiseptics. In the years since Pasteur's discovery, only two types of antiseptics had been developed. One was the mild non-poisonous type. All it did was to make the surface of a wound an unpleasant resting place for the microbe. If the microbe had already started raising his family, it could do no more to prevent it than so much rainwater. The other type was the poisonous burning disinfectant. Though it would kill germs, it would also destroy flesh and tissue; if introduced into gaping wounds at sufficient strength to destroy germs it would eat through cells and membranes and create conditions as bad as the infection itself. In mild dilutions these poisons were not powerful enough to check infection.

A Fearful Crisis

In this crisis the Allied surgeons appealed to the scientific world. Back from the war hospitals through all branches of the medical profession came the cry: "Find, oh find us something that will check this fearful horror! We are helpless before such infection; we must have something to check it!"

Among those who heard the call was the Franco-American surgeon, Dr. Alexis Carrel, who in 1912 had received the Nobel Prize for medicine. Dr. Carrel, who was then serving with the French armies, secured the assistance of the famous English chemist, H. K. Dakin. Backed with money and equipment provided by a great American philanthropic institution, the two scientists went to work in an effort to find a new antiseptic. They experimented day and night, for every hour was precious, at first at Beaujon Hospital, Paris, and later at Military Hospital 21, Compeigne. In an incredibly short time, when the magnitude of their task is considered, the two scientists made an announcement: "We think we have what you want," they said. "Try it and see."

The Turning Point

The surgeons of the Allied armies tried it and saw. They saw the fulfillment of the teachings of Pasteur. Here was the ideal antiseptic. It was non-poisonous and non-irritating. It could be used constantly in the deepest wounds without harm, yet it would destroy bacteria with an effectiveness undreamed of heretofore. Man had beaten the germ at last!

They named the new antiseptic the Carrel-Dakin Solution, in honor of its co-discoverers, and put it to work in all the Allied hospitals. Its triumph was complete. It drove the horror and agony of suppurating wounds from those hospitals as sunlight dispels shadows. Where seventy per cent of the wounded had been dying from infection, now less than one per cent died from that cause. Hundreds of thousands of men alive and whole today would be hopeless cripples or under the soil of France if the Carrel-Dakin Solution had not been found.

Is there a greater war story than this?

SEQUEL

After the extraordinary success of the Carrel-Dakin Solution in the war zone, it was quickly adapted for hospital use throughout the civilized world. It has performed the same miracles for surgical and civil wounds that it accomplished in the wounds of war. But it is limited to hospital and professional use for the following reason: The Carrel-Dakin Solution is unstable, it will not "keep." It has to be freshly made by experts every day and the mass of humanity has been denied its protection.

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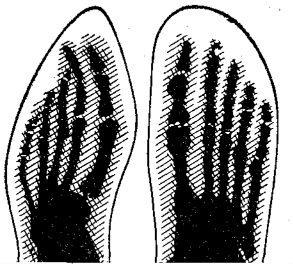

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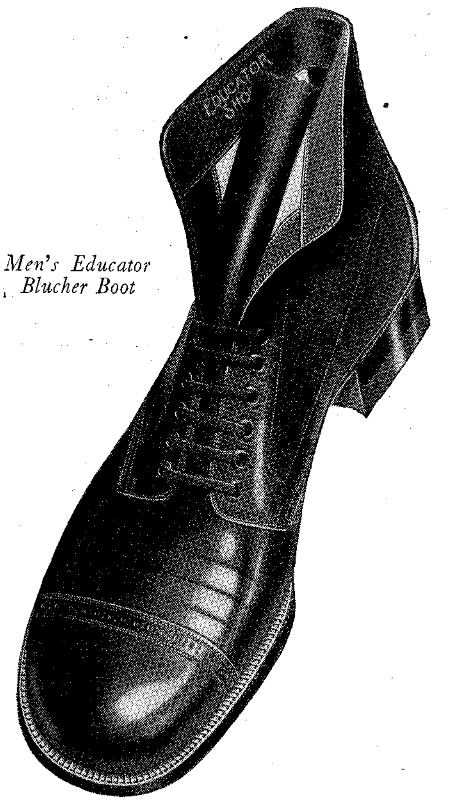

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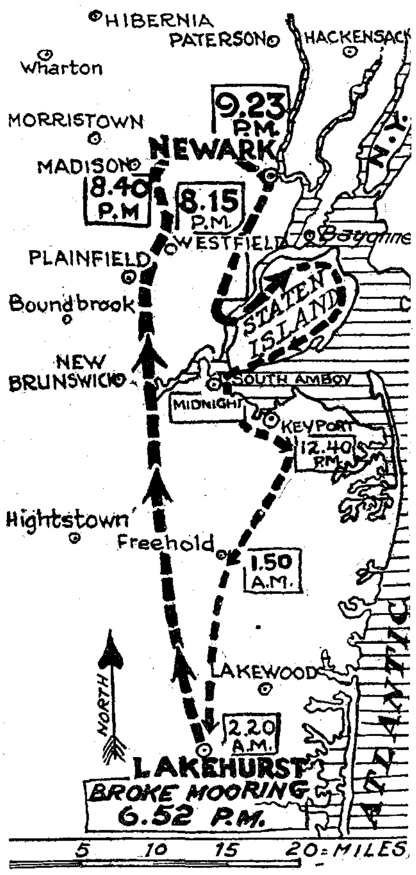
MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

into the southeast gale. After an hour order was thoroughly restored, he said, and everything went smoothly until they landed.

Franklin S. Mosher, another enlisted man, grinned bashfully and twisted his hair while he told of his experiences in the after-gondola.



From the New York "Evening World"

ROUTE OF THE RUNAWAY

The big ship, with its bow and two gas compartments stove in, at first flew with the wind, but later turned and bucked its way safely back to its "home field."

"Gee," he said, "we weren't scared at all. There was a little wop on board, Pasquale Bettio, we called him—gosh, he was a funny fellow—he come running back and said:

"'Captain, I have thrown everything on board over I can lay my hands on.' The way he said it made us laugh. Then the captain, he said, 'Well, hike back and lay them on some more.'"

Captain McCrary, commandant at the Lakehurst Station, said the wireless apparatus was out of commission when the ship broke loose, and he knew it would be an hour before he could hear from those on board.

He said the wind measured sixty-seven miles an hour on the ground at 6:52 o'clock, when the accident happened. There were conflicting reports as to the cause. Some said the vertical fin at the tail of the ship had first been torn by a sideswipe and that this had skewed the *Shenandoah* over, causing the rivets in her nose to shear off from strain.

McCrary said that he was uncertain about this, and it would have to be established by a board of investigation, which would meet within two weeks. He said that the air station had full swing of the

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gale, but they had not expected that the wind would blow more than fifty miles an hour.

"We have to have the experience," he said. "We had to find out how the ship would behave at the mast. The English are said to have had airships moored in a sixty-mile gale. But we had to have the actual experience ourselves.

"We had strain indicators on the nose-cap shortly before the ship broke loose, and they showed that the factor of safety was still in excess of the actual pull. I do not think she would have broken loose in a straight gale. Last night it was very gusty, with the wind coming three or four ways at once, and this caused the ship to rock and twist and roll.

"It is hard to tell what the pull in tons was. It was not due to the pressure alone, but also to skin friction. We estimate the skin friction caused 50 per cent. of the pull.

"This smash was doubly bad because it deformed the nose. In a dirigible or a non-rigid airship you have got to keep the shape of the nose, otherwise you lose control."

The *Shenandoah's* victory over the gale makes it certain that her proposed trip to the North Pole this summer will take place, said reports from Washington on the day after the runaway's return. The President of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy, and numerous other dignitaries telegraphed congratulations. As for the feeling of the men themselves, a correspondent whose story appears in the New York *Herald* gives this colorful account:

> A full-blown pride in the gale-tossed *Shenandoah* radiated from every man of the twenty-two who rode out last night's mad storm in the air leviathan as they left their beds in the hangar to-day.
>
> "What a ship, man! What a boat she is!"
>
> Thus did they, from Captain Heinen down to the lowliest seaman, epitomize the achievement of their craft. The same pride in crew and battered ship was evinced by Lieut. Com. J. M. Deem, of Memphis, Tennessee, the chief engineer.
>
> "The boys were splendid," he said, "just as splendid as the ship. She never would have made it, stanch and gallant as she is, had it not been for the men aboard. As the wind tore her away, and threatened to bang us all to glory, every man jack aboard quietly went to his station and calmly awaited orders.
>
> "Before a minute had passed—and the first minute was a mad thing that brought us face to face with death—the engines were humming away and the men about their duties as calmly as tho it were just an ordinary trip on a bright summer morning. One man was at each of five of the six engines, doing the work normally done by three.
>
> "The rest of that mad minute was spent in getting the ship under control and putting the wind at our backs. Then, after we had the lurching bag straightened out as much as possible, we tried to ascertain our damage. But it was impossible. No man could walk a-top the bag in that wind. He would have been blown ten miles off.
>
> "The first hour was the worst—you know what they say about the first 100 years! We had the devil's own time, with our damaged steering equipment, to keep her headed properly.
>
> "The wind was not only man-sized, but it was crotchetty and fickle, first howling out of the southeast, then jumping at us from the south, veering to the southwest,

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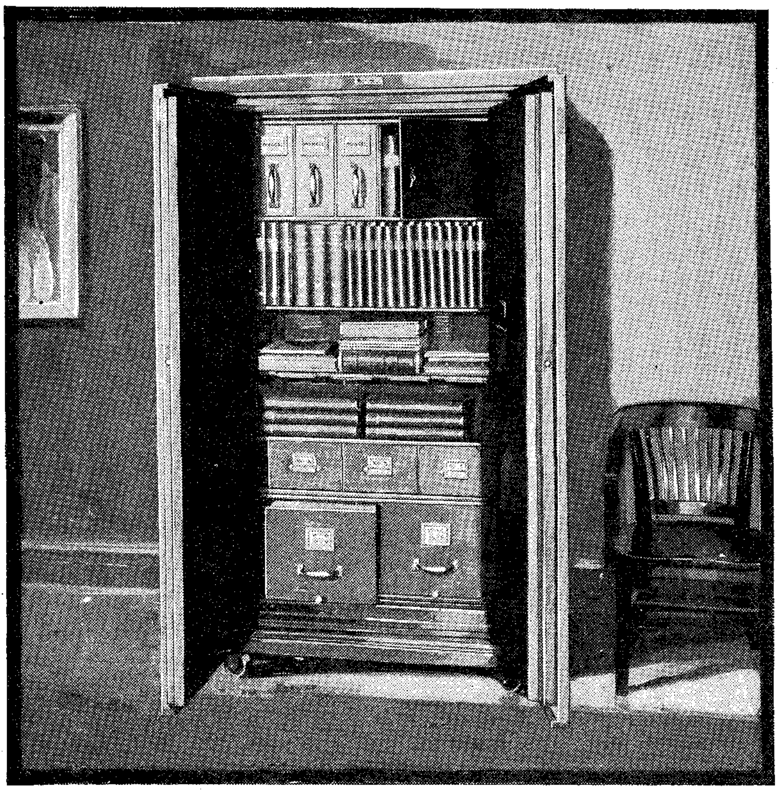

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

and finally, at the time we landed, blowing from the west.

"We kept her low, between 500 and 1,000 feet up, because the wind was howling harder the higher we got. The elevating rudders were not damaged. She's a great ship, a great ship. We never knew before just how great she was."

Paddy Mozair, a machinist of Fairmont, New Jersey, who was in charge of No. 1 engine, also had something to say about the flight. According to the reporter:

"Oh, boy," he ejaculated, with a grin, when asked how he had liked his ride. "It sure was a thing of beauty and a joy forever! We were the busiest fellows in any seven States you can name. And believe me, I'm tired. But it was a nice ride, at that."

It was just an incident in the day's work to L. K. Coleman, of Fort Worth, Texas, chief machinist's mate. He was almost surly about it when asked of his experiences.

"What you trying to do? Make a hero of me? There's nothing to tell about. We had a good enough trip and if there's any talking to be done it'll have to come from the fellows with the gold braid."

Everybody agreed that Captain Heinen was responsible for the orderly efficiency of the crew in the face of imminent death. They told of his smiling calm and his unfailing assurance that all would end well.

Edward F. Douglas, of Baltimore, one of four men in training for army dirigible work who were aboard, told of one experience with the captain.

"One of my buddies, Sergeant Hohorst," he said, "happened to have a couple of sandwiches when we went a-visiting. About midnight he offered one of 'em to Captain Heinen.

"'No, thanks,' says he, 'if I eat now it'll spoil my breakfast appetite. I'll have breakfast at 6 o'clock, and I'll eat it at home, too.' That's the kind of a fellow he is!"

Captain Heinen, Douglas said, told his men at 12:30 that he was confident the dirigible would be home before daylight.

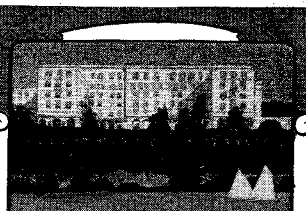
"Why, he don't know what the word 'scared' means," Douglas explained. "I was about five feet from the nose of the ship when she tore loose. Scared? I'll say I was! And I don't mean maybe! I smashed into the control cabin as hard as the gale and ran plump into Captain Heinen. 'Take it easy, boy,' he told me. 'There's no call to be scared!'"

Warren Noble, of Boston, electrician and wireless expert, who had left the ship scarcely five minutes before she began her voyage, was elated at her performance.

"This proves beyond any doubt," he said, "that the *Shenandoah* is the strongest dirigible in the world and is the very bag that will make the North Pole."

The truant ship showed the wear and tear of the night's experiences. Her battered nose, with the metal cap wrenched off, gave her a disreputable appearance.

A few feet back great holes appeared in both the outer and inner envelops, and the gas was gone from two forward cells. These holes—one of them is about 28 feet by 10 feet—were the result of ballast and non-essential objects being thrown overboard when the ship was whisked from her mooring-mast. A large section of the outer cover was stript off the forward bow, and a stabi-



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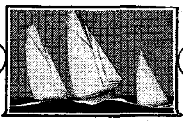

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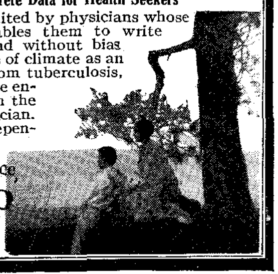

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lizing fin had been dashed off. It was this, with the hole in the bow, that made steering so difficult.

Naval officers at the station were visibly jubilant at the safe return of the *Shenandoah*. About the only worse thing that could have happened to her, one of them declared, would have been for her to have broken in half and come flying back in two pieces.

When the craft broke loose last night there was a furor at the station. She had been moored to the 165-foot mast, which was built in the shape of the Eiffel Tower in Paris, and was undergoing a ten-day test of her actions in such a position in preparation for a flight to the North Pole. Eight minutes more and she would have been fast to the mast exactly four days.

All night officers at the station kept vigil and followed the wireless messages with feverish interest. Anxiety over the first reports quickly gave way to hope as later reassuring messages came in and it was learned that the *Shenandoah* had won her battle over Staten Island. The entire crew of the station, consisting of 400 sailors and marines, was ordered to duty to await her landing.

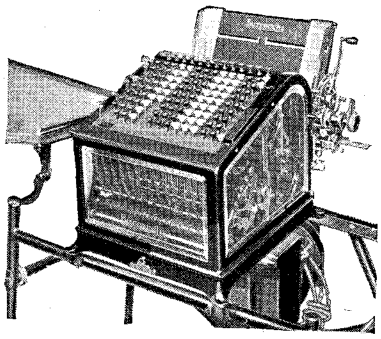
A sailor was perched a-top the mast, another was stationed at a siren, and even before the ship hove into view a screeching whistle pierced the air, bringing every man to his post on the field, ready to land the ship.

For a time it was not certain whether the *Shenandoah* would be taken into her hangar before noon, as it was feared ground winds might cause another mishap that might spell disaster. The storm had abated by this time, however, and the ship touched the ground at 3:20 o'clock in the morning.

WANTED—MORE HITCHING-POSTS FOR CARS

EVER since man has traveled in vehicles, remarks an auto-expert who has given much time and thought to the country's traffic problems, there has been a demand for hitching-posts. The stores of a generation ago provided uprights and rails at the curb, depending in extent upon the number of customers. The churches and schools built sheds to accommodate the "rigs" in which their parishioners and pupils traveled. In the coaching days, not only shelter, but even a change of horses, was available at certain taverns. A similar need exists to-day, and it is some hundreds of times more urgent than ever before in history, continues the writer, J. C. Long. In fact, he says, in *Motor Life:*

> George E. Roberts of the National Bank has said that the American public is thinking more about where to park its cars than about the League of Nations.
>
> This has become an acute issue, not so much because of the automobile itself, but because in the past twenty years we have been increasing the population by 30,000,000, without being able to stretch the land on which we live. To-day we have one-third more people in the United States than in 1900.
>
> The condition of the country is something like that of a housewife who has been serving dinner to six persons, and suddenly finds that with the same facilities and materials she is asked to entertain two newcomers. In addition, some of the



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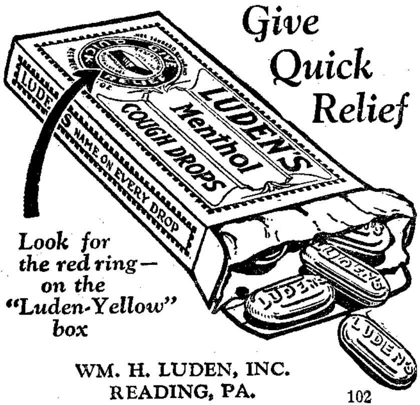

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Continued

neighbors from the country arrive and make themselves at home.

The cities not only experience the normal population increase of the entire nation, but are also being crowded by the tendency of the rural population to come to town. This table tells the story:

Year	*Population in Rural Areas*	*Population in Towns*
1900	60%	40%
1920	49%	51%

But the woman who is serving the dinner has still another problem. She has not only the four neighbors who have placed their feet regularly under her table, but she has still more country cousins who drop in for dessert. In the old days the homestead was so far from town that a visit two or three times a year was the most to be expected. Now motor travel is likely to bring the farmer and family to town several times a month.

This change is all very sociable, and perhaps even desirable, admits Mr. Long. But, nevertheless, it must be taken into consideration that:

Where there were 1,711,000 carriages and wagons made in 1904, cars and trucks are now being manufactured at the rate of 3,000,000 annually. More people are enjoying the advantages of the city and the highway, but as the crowd grows larger, elbow room becomes more cramped and the civic housewife has to use her wits to accommodate all the guests.

The worst situations are naturally found in the down-town regions of our cities. Here it is efficient to have business concentrated. Yet with office buildings which may contain the population of a village, the street curbs become grossly inadequate as parking spaces.

In certain cities parking is entirely prohibited in specified parts of the business section. Hugh E. Young, engineer of the Chicago Plan Commission, reports that parking in the loop district of that city reduced traffic efficiency 50 per cent.

Many cities are limiting the time of parking.

But these prohibitions are not sufficient. The remedy is also being found in constructive improvements, and in the decentralizing of city retail trade.

Among the leading ways of providing for down-town parking are:

1—Parking Basements in Office Buildings
2—Parking Garages
3—Open Lots
4—Public Parks

The closest approach to the old hitching-post days is found in the provision in a building of parking space for its tenants. One of the pioneers in this field is the Pacific Mutual Building in Los Angeles. The two lower floors of this structure, which are each 350 by 60 feet, are devoted to parking. One hundred and forty cars can be accommodated. As there are two hundred firms and about two thousand employees working in the building, it is clear that this solution is only a partial one. The rental charge of $17.50 to $20.00 per car per month is also a limiting factor.

Another example of this sort, it appears, is the new Investment Building now being constructed in Washington, D. C. This

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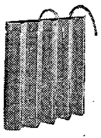

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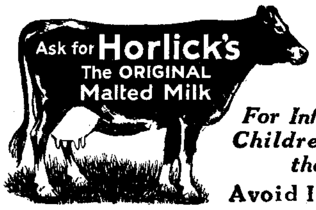

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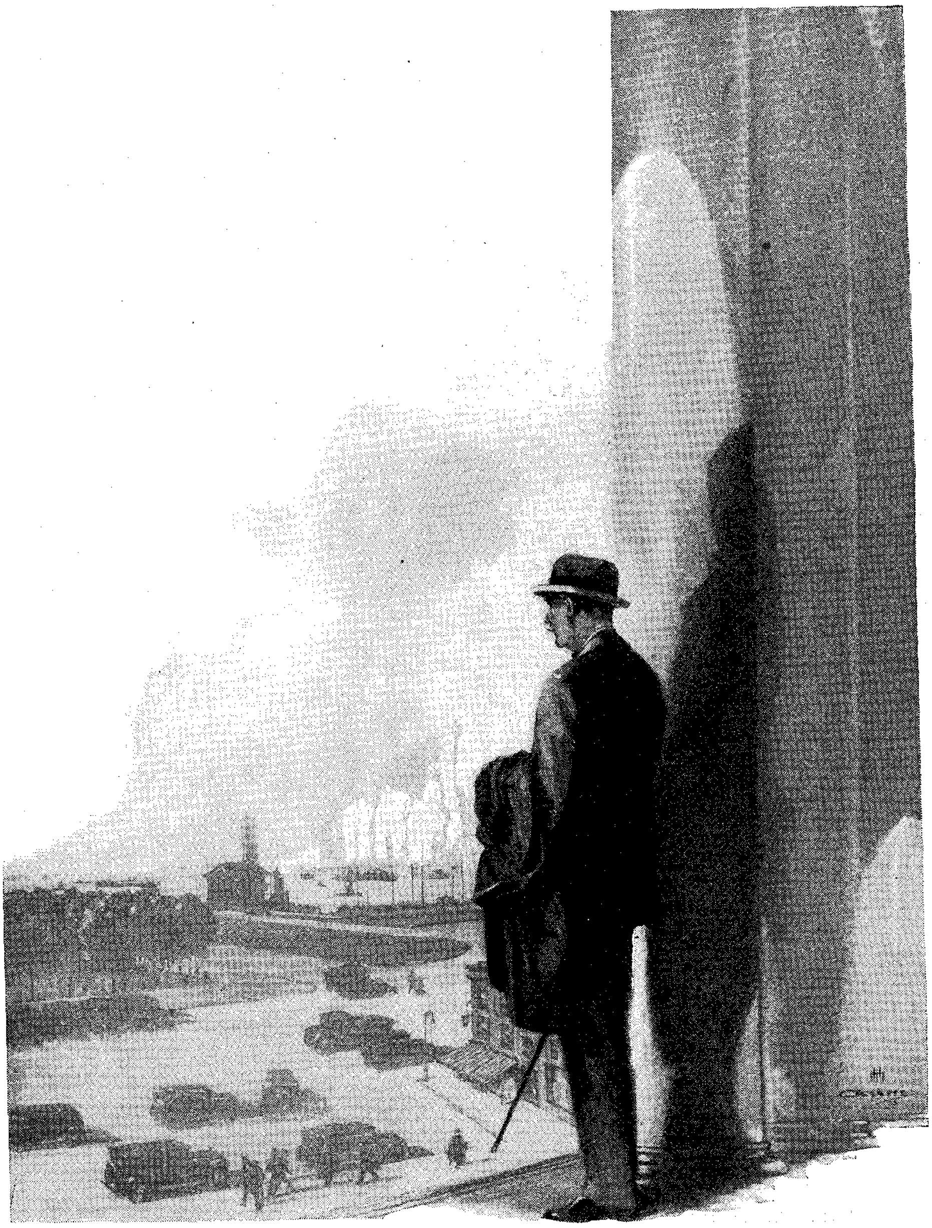
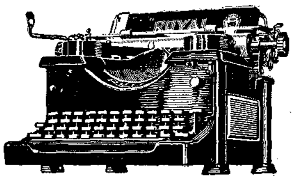
will have space for 140 cars, but there will be five hundred tenants to be cared for. Mr. Long continues:

> A more popular means of supplying hitching-posts is the parking garage. Cheap land in cities is being increasingly taken up as sites for this type of structure. The Seventh Street Garage in Pittsburgh is one of the largest examples of this sort, located within a few blocks of the business center. It has room for 450 vehicles, and the average charge is $20 monthly.
>
> There is planned in Washington, D. C., an automobile hotel of eight stories to care for 800 automobiles.
>
> Many down-town garages are being prest into service for parking purposes. In Louisville, Kentucky, these have spaces available at $10 per month. In South Bend, Indiana, a similar rate obtains. In Portland, Oregon, these accommodations are available at 50 cents per day, and in Oakland, California, day storage may be had at from $5.00 to $7.50 per month.
>
> Parking is an aspect of the city street problem as well as a concern of merchants, offices, schools and churches. The municipality can and does regulate time and space limits of parking, and it is accordingly proper for it to assist in measures tending toward relief. A number of cities are recognizing this.
>
> Baltimore in 1920 condemned a run-down residential section, making the space available for automobile standing-room.
>
> Richmond, Virginia, is considering using the land in the deep back lots of its business district for the erection of parking buildings. It is proposed that these accommodations be privately operated with some measure of city control to assure moderate charges and proper management.
>
> Mr. Young, already referred to, has proposed a plan for Chicago whereby 7,000 cars would be cared for in subsurface garages in Grant Park, and the remaining 24,000 vehicles which enter Chicago daily would be stored in regional garages. In an address before the National Conference on City Planning, held at Baltimore this spring, he estimated the cost of this project as follows:
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | Land, 1,300,000 sq. ft. @ $16 | $21,000,000 |
> | Ramp garages | 16,250,000 |
> | Subsurface garages in Grant Park | 6,250,000 |
> | Total | $43,500,000 |
>
> The method of financing is worked out as follows:
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | Sinking fund on a 40-year amortization basis | $1,087,500 |
> | Average interest at 4% | 800,000 |
> | Overhead, 20% | 377,500 |
> | Total per year | $2,265,000 |
>
> The cost per day at this rate could be more than covered by a charge of 25 cents per car per day.

New York City, says Mr. Long, has a wide variety of plans under way, none of which seem likely to be worked out in the near future. But "any one who has either driven or dodged automobiles in the metropolis will have some interest in these proposals," and so it may be good news to many that:

> Dr. John A. Harriss, special deputy police commissioner in charge of traffic, has a plan to provide for 30,000 vehicles under Central Park, and 4,000 in Bryant Park (which is in the rear of the Public Library at Fifth





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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

Avenue and 42nd Street). The project includes an electrical system whereby owners of chauffeur-driven automobiles could summon their vehicles from department stores or theaters. The man who drives his own car would find these locations convenient to the shopping and amusement district.

Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York, when head of the U. S. Trucking Corporation, proposed that commercial interests buy relatively cheaper land near the water-fronts for the garaging of trucks.

But no action has been taken yet on either the Harriss or Smith ideas.

The Sage Foundation is making a survey of the Metropolitan District, which is to include study of traffic. It is expected that definite and far-reaching recommendations will be made by this body. No one is worrying a great deal at present about the parking of trucks, partly because there are only one-tenth as many of them as there are passenger cars.

Every town and city is rejoicing that it still has some vacant lots. This is an easy, if temporary, way of finding a place for one's car. In the smaller communities the owner of the lot frequently makes no charge for this courtesy; but in the larger cities, protection against thieves and vandals requires that there be some supervision, which involves cost.

Buffalo has made provision for parking-space on all vacant land adjoining street-corners.

In Cleveland publicly owned land has been made available for parking.

Louisville, Kentucky, has several such spaces, where the charge is 25 cents per car per day.

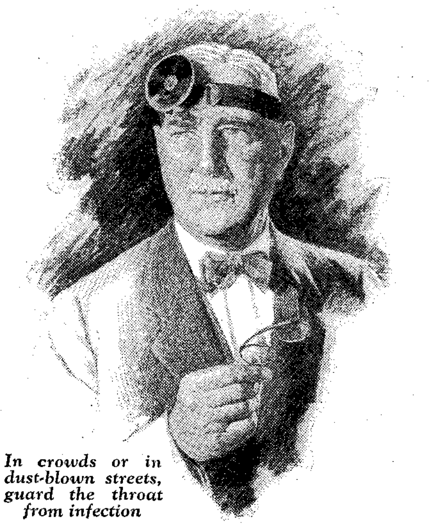
Physical limits, however, are being reached. Open lots are being occupied with offices which take away parking-space while creating a need for still more. Merchants are opposed to the prohibition of curb-parking, as it hurts their sales. Yet in many areas both the street and the garages are inadequate for the cars of shoppers and business men.

Many communities are finding, accordingly, that if the city is overcrowded, the logical course is to decentralize. This is perhaps the most hopeful remedy of all. Transit conditions, electric as well as motor, in our big cities have indicated for some time that size can pass an efficiency point beyond which the advantage of number is offset by unwieldiness, unbearable rents, insufficient open spaces, long-range travel from home to business.

Robert A. Woods of Boston and other sociologists have been urging for some time that the neighborhood unit is the efficient and desirable plan in many human activities. It has remained for the automobile to make the idea commercially necessary.

Accordingly, one finds the suburbs building up rapidly, becoming retail-trade as well as residential centers. The tendency of the family is to make most of its purchases again at the corner store.

City plan experts, such as John Ihlder, of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, are emphasizing that the neighborhood units, however, should not rest content with their present relatively easy parking problems. They need to set aside areas for this purpose while land is relatively inexpensive, or they will soon find the down-town situation repeated in their own territory.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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

CELLOPHANE: A SUBSTITUTE FOR PAPER

TRANSPARENT paper has been much used during the last few years for wrapping candy, cakes, perfumes, etc. This insures protection from dirt, dust, fly-specks and finger-marks, while allowing the attractive form of the contents to remain visible. Most of this transparent material is either waxed paper or gelatin paper. Both have the disadvantage of being easily altered by heat or moisture, and of being subject to decay because of the organic substances in their composition. A substitute free from these defects is cellophane, a French invention, which is being increasingly used abroad and is making its way in this country. It is made from wood-pulp by a process which in its early stages resembles that employed in the production of artificial silk. The following description of both the process and the product is translated from *La Science et La Vie* (Paris):

> The special properties of cellophane make it possible to utilize it in a large number of industries, as well as for the protection or decoration of confections, perfumes, food, products, etc. It is produced by a large factory at Bezons, and its importance increases daily.
>
> The raw material is wood-pulp of the best quality, such as is used for paper of the best grade. In paper-making the pulp is crusht and finely divided, but the fibers are kept intact, since it is upon them that the firmness and quality of the paper depend. In making cellophane, on the contrary, as in making artificial silk, the fiber is entirely dissolved and transformed into a transparent solution which may be compared to colodion. To this end the wood-pulp is first treated with caustic soda and then with carbon disulfid; the product thus obtained is completely soluble in water, and the solution is known as viscose.

Viscose has the property of being rapidly coagulated or solidified when brought in contact with certain salts or acids, hardening under such conditions almost instantaneously, just as the white of an egg does when brought in contact with boiling water. This viscose is the starting-point both for artificial silk and for cellophane. In the first case, however, the viscose is forced through minute apertures not unlike the spinnerets of a silk-worm, and the delicate threads thus formed are passed through a bath which coagulates them. In making cellophane, on the other hand, the viscose is poured into a funnel whose bottom ends in an aperture in the form of a slit, and the length and width of which determine the size and thickness of the sheet of cellophane. As in the former case, the cellophane is solidified by passage through a coagulating bath, and it then undergoes a series of chemical treatments in order to eliminate step by step all foreign substances, leaving only the pure cellulose behind. After being washed and

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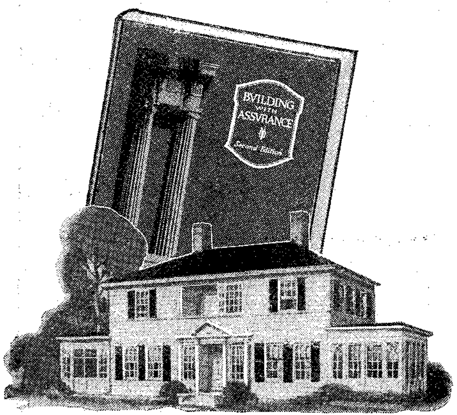

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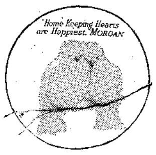
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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

dried, the final product, which is transparent and colorless, issues from a machine in rolls varying from two to three feet in width, and of any desired length. These rolls of cellophane are then sent to different finishing-rooms to undergo such further treatment as may be desired. They may be colored, crimped, cut into various shapes, or printed. We read further:

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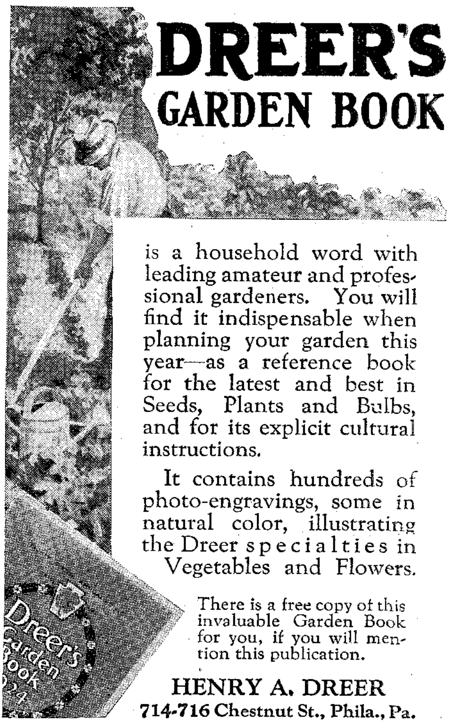
ILLS THAT STILL BAFFLE SCIENCE

THEIR number is many, we are told by Dr. Van Buren Thorne, writing in the New York *Times;* but every year shows an advance against the strange maladies that prey on mankind. Dr. Thorne assures us that slowly but surely the mysteries of medicine are yielding to the importunities of science. Biochemical research and animal experimentation each year rob some hitherto puzzling and dreaded ailment of its terrors. He writes:

> The recent outbreak of "devil's grip" in Virginia is one of the unsolved puzzles and was heralded as a mysterious epidemic. The description was eminently correct, for, altho it is known that that disease is a form of grip—or influenza, to give it its medical name—influenza itself belongs to the category of medical mysteries.
>
> Prominent among these strange and fearful problems may be mentioned cancer, infantile paralysis, pellagra, "sleeping sickness" and epilepsy.
>
> For three generations laboratory workers and clinicians all over the world have devoted time and labor wrestling with the influenza problem; but very little more is known about the disease than at the beginning. It is assumed that the malady is caused by a germ, and more than once announcement has been made that its cause had been isolated, but these announcements have failed of general acceptance. Influenza remains as much of a mystery as ever.
>
> Seasonal variations in the symptoms present different clinical pictures, so that physicians sometimes are led to believe that they have a new malady to cope with.



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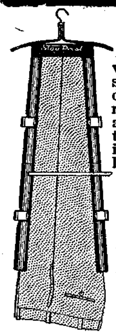

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In some years the germs attain a different degree of virulence than in other years. "Devil's grip," it is believed, is merely one of these seasonal variations.

Cancer, since the entrenchment of civilization, has been the universal and preeminent mystery of medicine. Some insist that it is purely a disease of civilization and a result of wrong methods of living. Others assert that it is a germ disease. Others assert that cancer is the manifestation of embryonic cells run riot; that when subjected to prolonged irritation the cells develop abnormal growth and carry on their work of devastation.

A few weeks ago, Dr. Hugh Campbell Ross, distinguished British cancer research worker, speaking on this very point in Montreal, stated his conviction that cancer, in part, at least, was caused by a germ or some agent derived outside the body.

Almost everything known to medicine and surgery has been tried at one time or another as a cure for cancer. The majority of the profession now pin their faith to surgery, X-rays and radium—in many instances a combination of all three. It is a dictum of surgery that the earlier operative treatment is employed in cancer the better are the results obtained.

Among the known purely epidemic diseases none occasions more alarm than poliomyelitis, known to physicians as "polio," and to the laity as infantile paralysis. That it originates from a germ is the belief of the majority of physicians. It is said to lurk in the back of the mouth and nose, but the manner of its spread from one individual to another is still a matter of doubt. No specific remedy for it is known; the treatment is symptomatic only, and partial recovery from its disabilities is painfully slow.

Pellagra, long known in different parts of Europe, which has afflicted sections of Italy for 300 years or more, has been one of the big mysteries of the medical profession. For more than a decade it has prevailed in the South, the patients in a single year running as high as 50,000 and filling hospitals and asylums.

In Italy the disease for a long time had been attributed to the consumption of spoiled maize. Some years ago, Professor Sambon, of London, accompanied by medical representatives of the U. S. Army and Navy, carried on a careful inquiry and came away convinced that the disease was transmitted by a species of fly.

When Dr. Joseph Goldberger, of the Public Health Service, took charge of the Government's investigation of pellagra a few years ago, he arrived at the conclusion that the disease resulted solely from dietetic errors. On the basis of Dr. Goldberger's conclusions, the remedy, of course, is a properly balanced diet.

The most recent visitant to this country in the way of mysterious disease is encephalitis lethargica, to which the name "sleeping sickness" has erroneously been given, for it is a distinct malady from the true sleeping sickness of Africa. The origin of encephalitis remains a mystery, and up to the present no specific has been discovered for it. It is not a new disease, having been known since the time of Hippocrates.

There is one fact in connection with it that can not be overlooked, and that is that epidemics of it coincide closely in time with those of influenza and infantile paralysis. It is the belief of many physicians, therefore, that the three diseases have a common origin, and that when the mystery of one is solved, the others will be cleared up also.

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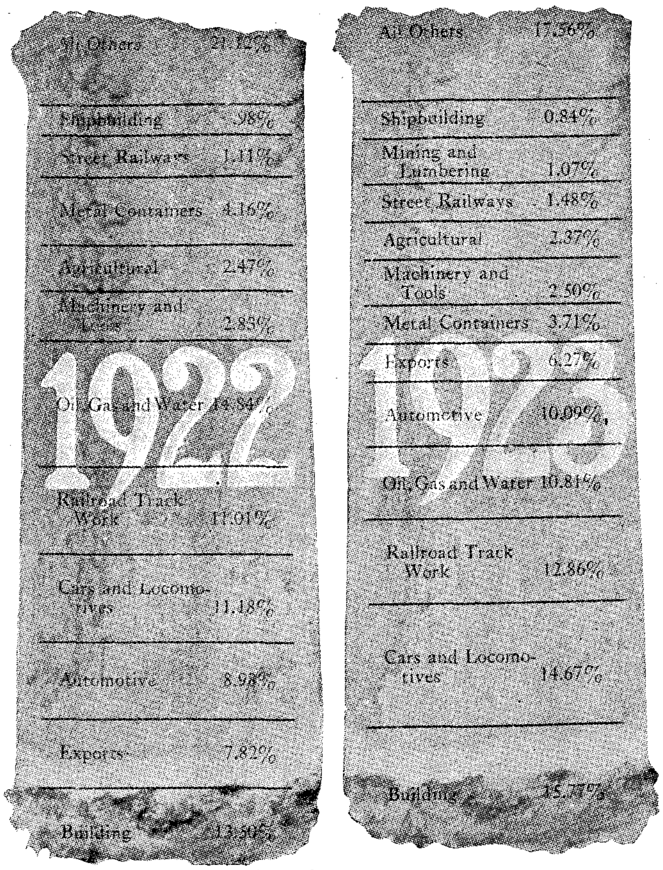
INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

FINANCIAL STABILITY OF THE NEW IRISH STATE

MANY A MUCH OLDER NATION is a poorer financial risk than the new Irish Free State, observes one newspaper writer. This he proves by the way in which Irish investors have retained their confidence in Irish institutions and Irish investments during the last few troublous years, and also by the fiscal success of the Cosgrave Government. Recent official reports, says *The Weekly Irish Times* (Dublin), show two things: "financially the Free State is in a healthy position, and there is urgent need of national economy." A discussion of the generally cheerful outlook in the once "distressful" island appears on another page of this magazine in the shape of quotations from Irish papers. The success of the National Loan recently floated in Ireland, says the Dublin weekly just mentioned, "set the country's credit on a pinnacle from which it will take a great deal to displace it." It was on November 23, that Ernest Blythe, Irish Minister for Finance, asked the people to lend their Government 10,000,000 pounds. "Within ten days, the loan was oversubscribed by a million and a half, and another four million was ready for investment." By the end of the year, £7,400,000 of the £10,000,000 loan had been paid into the treasury, altho the terms of the offer permitted delayed payment of 65 per cent. in January and February. "The fairly obvious deduction is that the bulk of the subscribers paid in full upon allotment." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger's* Dublin correspondent agrees that the success of this loan—$45,000,000 in round numbers—has quite allayed any misgivings commercial interests may have had about the financial standing of the new government. As this writer remarks:



Courtesy of "Iron Trade Review" (Cleveland)

WHAT WAS DONE WITH OUR STEEL IN TWO YEARS

The two reproduced ingots show the division in percentages of finished steel output in 1923 and 1922, as compiled from returns of steel producers to *The Iron Trade Review.*

> If money talks, then the fact that such conservative interests as the Church of Ireland invested more than $1,250,000 in the first National Loan is eloquent testimony of the loyalty and confidence of the Protestant minority in the new State. But that the issue was taken up liberally by the small investor is a further proof that the Cosgrave ministry is trusted by the masses to insure stability within the twenty-six counties which make up the Free State.
>
> The recent flotation, however, is not the final one. There will be further stock issues to the extent of about $125,000,000, a great deal of which, it is expected, will be subscribed in London and New York. The home response to the recent issue, with the evidence it carried of the soundness of the country, is expected to greatly enhance the Free State's credit abroad.

At this time a few other facts bearing on Ireland's financial condition may be worth noting. We are reminded by the New York *Journal of Commerce* that it was on December 6, 1921, that the Free State became an autonomous government. Its complete financial independence is still more recent, the fiscal year 1922-1923 being "the first in the history of the State." The financial reports for that year show a small deficit, less than £4,000,000 out of a total expenditure of £30,000,000. This seems satisfactory enough to London bankers, we are told. As a matter of fact it was only on April 1, 1923, that the new commonwealth began "to stand purely on her own financial legs," her complete control over the customs dating from that time. *The Weekly Irish Times* finds the figures for the nine months from April 1, 1923, to the end of the year, generally satisfactory, showing that the customs duties were more productive than for the same period of 1922, and that other sources of revenue were for the most part more productive. On the other hand, expenditures have also risen, which is "not so pleasant." Here the Irish editor can not help remarking that, "if the Free State balance sheet is not all that it might be, the British figures for the same period are worse." The Irish deficit for the period noted was around three million pounds, which, of course, is more than balanced by the receipts from the new loan which are now in the treasury, but which can hardly be considered revenue in the ordinary sense of the word.

The Wall Street Journal calls attention to the encouraging fact that Ireland possesses remarkable financial reserves, with bank deposits of nearly £200,000,000 and investments in Great Britain of £100,000,000. We read in this paper, "throughout the war between rebels and Black-and-Tans Ireland remained among the few creditor nations of the world." A London writer for the New York *Journal of Commerce* remarks that tho the country will have its financial troubles, it "possesses good resources and is certainly not as near to bankruptcy as many States on the continent of Europe."

HOW THE RAILROADS EAT UP STEEL—Railroad consumption of steel dominated all other requirements of the country in 1923, we are told by E. C. Kreutzberg, writing in *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland). The figures of tonnage absorbed tell an amazing story, he says, of the aggressive and systematic efforts the carriers are making to rehabilitate themselves for service, an objective which the present management has set before itself as fundamental. About one-third of the total output of the steel-works of the country was applied last year to the carrying out of this program. He continues:

> Steel companies representing three-fourths of total capacity

during 1923 shipped 30.78 per cent. of their output either to the railroads direct or for manufacture into railroad equipment or appliances. The amount thus reported was 6,935,653 tons. On this basis the calculated total of all steel shipped by all steel companies for direct and indirect railroad consumption during 1923 was 9,437,235 tons.

Railroad consumption in 1923 was 66½ per cent. greater than in 1922. In 1922 the steel companies reporting shipped 24.84 per cent. of their output for direct and indirect railroad consumption, or 4,016,786 tons. This represented a calculated total railroad consumption of 5,567,000 tons in 1922.

Total railroad consumption in 1923 as finally estimated includes 742,100 gross tons for railroad buildings and bridges, 3,943,540 tons for railroad track work, 4,498,600 tons for cars and locomotives and 185,920 tons for machinery and handtools.

Cars and locomotives took more tonnage during 1923 than any other single consuming group. The steel companies reporting shipped 14.67 per cent. of their output for car and locomotive construction, or 3,306,577 tons. This is equivalent to a total of 4,498,600 tons for the whole industry. In 1922 cars and locomotive construction took 11.18 per cent. of the output, or a calculated total of 2,549,500 tons for the entire industry.

The figures are compiled from the reports of producers controlling 73.52 per cent. of the country's ingot capacity, which compares with 70.88 per cent. for 1922.

Steel for structural purposes of all kinds took 15.77 per cent. of the 1923 output, or a calculated total for the whole industry of 4,835,900 gross tons. Of this, 742,100 tons went into railroad structures, and the remaining 4,093,800 tons into all others.

ENGLAND'S NEW FUEL

ONE of the most important pieces of news to come from overseas for many a long day, thinks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, is "the discovery, after long and laborious search, of rich oil-bearing shale-beds in West Somerset, England." For, it is remarked, "if the estimates of the geologists as to the oil content of these deposits shall be borne out, there will be added to the resources of the United Kingdom a product of stupendous value to its industries and to its commerce." And we are told that even more momentous will be "the effect of such a discovery of abundant oil deposits in England upon international relations":

> For if it shall prove true that the British *people have found at home fuel oil sufficient* for their industries and for their naval and maritime requirements, there will be removed the need for that keen and bitter competition among the great Powers for the control of the world's petroleum sources of supply that is now so menacing a feature of the international situation.
>
> It is of the greatest moment to Great Britain to be made independent of foreign supplies of fuel oil in wartime, and the financial aspects of the outlook are equally momentous. But the discovery, if present forecasts shall be fulfilled, will be a factor of incalculable value in promoting world peace.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

January 16.—As a part of his program for government economy, Premier Poincaré decides to do away with sixty French consulates and more than 100 diplomatic and consular functionaries abroad. These reductions will occur chiefly in Italy, Germany, and England.

January 17.—Rebel gunboats bombard the city and port of Tampico, according to a message from that city, and five foreign merchant vessels are reported prevented from entering the harbor.

Premier Poincaré receives a vote of confidence of 394 to 108 on his program of fiscal reform and economy.

January 19.—Premier Poincaré requests the French members of the Experts Committee, headed by Brigadier-General Daws to incorporate continuance of the Franco-Belgian control in the Ruhr in any plan for the financial supervision of Germany they may recommend.

January 20.—A nation-wide strike of British locomotive engineers and firemen is begun.

January 21.—The Baldwin Government comes to an end on a no-confidence motion put by the Labor party. Most of the Liberals joined the Labor opposition, and the motion is carried by a vote of 328 to 256.

January 22.—Nickolai Lenin, Premier of Soviet Russia, died at his country villa at Gorky, near Moscow, on January 21, it is announced in a dispatch from Moscow. Lenin was born on April 23, 1870, and became Premier under the present régime in November, 1917.

James Ramsay MacDonald is asked by King George to form a cabinet, and becomes the first Labor Prime Minister of Great Britain. He also takes over the secretaryship for Foreign Affairs.

The British Dominions have unanimously approved the draft of the Anglo-American liquor treaty, it is announced from London. Under this treaty American authorities may search British ships for contraband spirits an hour's steaming distance from shore, and British passenger ships may bring to American ports legitimate alcoholic stores under seal when intended for eastbound consumption.

DOMESTIC

January 16.—The naval dirigible *Shenandoah*, destined for a flight to the North Pole next summer, is torn from her mooring-mast at Lakehurst, New Jersey, by a 75-mile-an-hour gale. She has two officers and twenty men aboard.

President Coolidge tells the delegates to the annual convention of the Anti-Saloon League, held in Washington, that he will do all in his power to make the prohibition laws effective.

The cruiser *Tacoma*, a unit of the special service squadron operating in Central American waters, is driven on sunken reefs north of Vera Cruz, Mexico, while en route to that city for the protection of American interests.

Nineteen awards, aggregating $540,257, with interest on each of 5 per cent. to the date of payment, are announced by the Mixed Claims Commission in favor of American firms and individuals having claims against Germany for losses incurred during the war.

A complete system of automatic train-controls is ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission to be installed on at least one passenger division of each of ninety-five railroads. The expenditure involved is estimated at from $50,000,000 to $10,000,000. The new equipment must be ready for operation at the latest by February 1, 1926.

January 17.—The naval dirigible *Shenandoah* successfully battles the terrific gale which blew her from her mooring-mast and damaged her bow, and is returned to her hangar at Lakehurst, New Jersey.

Under a resolution offered by Senator Reed of Missouri, the Senate appoints a special committee to investigate propaganda alleged to be intended to influence public opinion and Congress, and begins with the Bok Peace Plan.

The Mexican Government receives permission from New Mexico and Arizona for the passage of Mexican troops through those States to a point in Mexico. Like permission is awaited from Texas.

January 18.—The House rules fight ends with the adoption of a resolution providing, among other things, for a repeal of the Underwood amendment rule, which restricted amendments from the floor to tariff and revenue bills; a vote for the discharge of committees on petition of 150 members, and for the creation of a new House committee to handle legislation affecting war veterans.

January 19.—The real purpose of the *Shenandoah's* proposed flight to the North Pole is exploration of the Arctic regions with a view to annexing land in that area to the United States, Secretary Denby informs the House Naval Committee.

January 20.—An average of $68.37 for every man, woman and child in the United States was collected in taxes in 1922 by the national, State, county and city governments and all other civil divisions having power to levy and collect taxes, announces the Census Bureau. The taxes collected in that year amounted to $7,433,081,000.

The cruiser *Richmond*, with Rear-Adm. Thomas P. Magruder in command, arrives at Vera Cruz with instructions to lift the rebel blockade from Mexican waters so far as it may interfere with American shipping. En route to join the *Richmond* are the cruiser *Omaha* and six destroyers.

January 21.—The State Department announces that the American Consulate at Vera Cruz has been notified that the blockade of Mexican waters by the rebels has been postponed to the end of January. Permission is given to Mexican Federal troops to pass through Texas.

Seven firemen are drowned in oil when the ladder from which they were fighting the fire at the Atlantic Refinery Company's plant at Pittsburgh collapses and precipitates them into an oil-tank.

January 22.—Capt. Herbert G. Sparrow, of the wrecked cruiser *Tacoma* at Vera Cruz, and two radio operators of the ship, are accidentally killed aboard the vessel during a storm, it is announced by the State Department, following receipt of a cable message from Consul Wood at Vera Cruz.

Porting the Portabie.—"What became of that portable garage of yours?"

"I tied the dog to it the other day and a cat came by."—*Phoenix.*

123 YEARS

A BIRTHDAY is not of great importance to anyone but him who has it—except that when a man or business has outlived the natural span each added year becomes of interest to an increasingly greater number.

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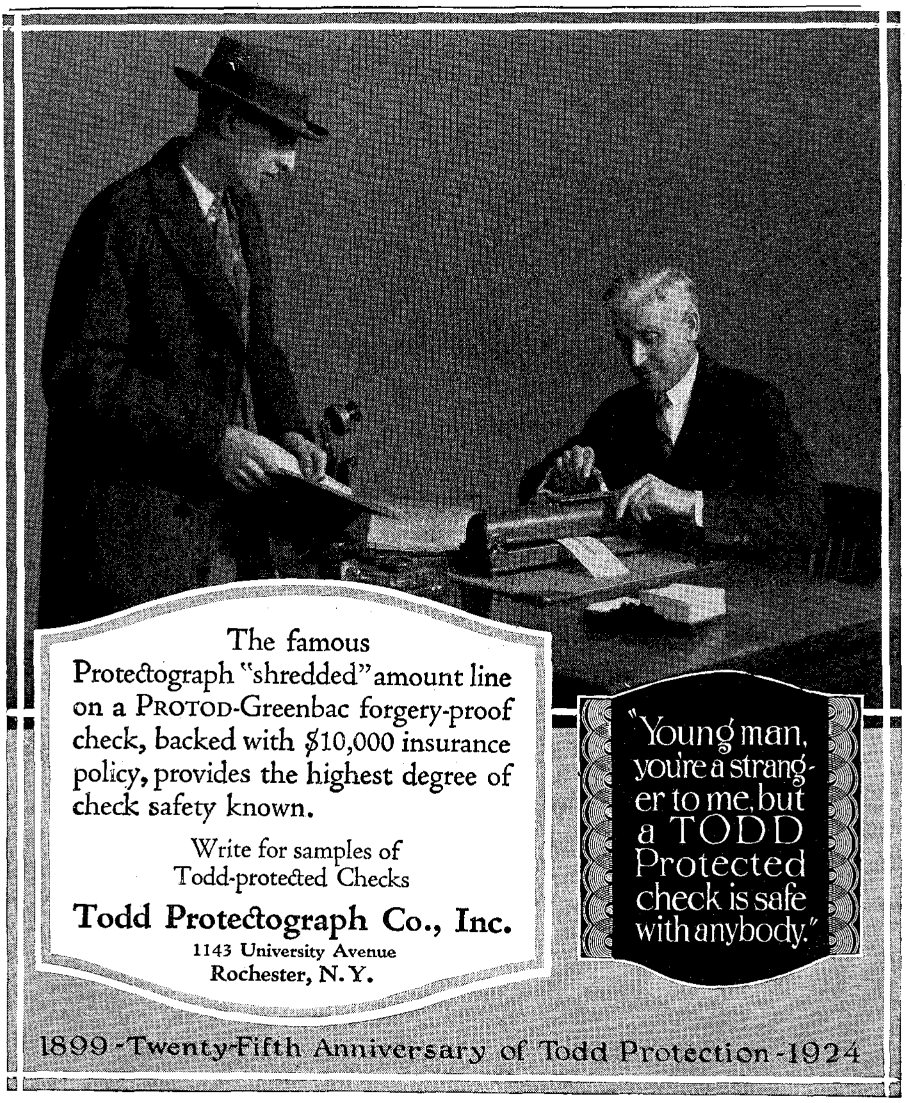

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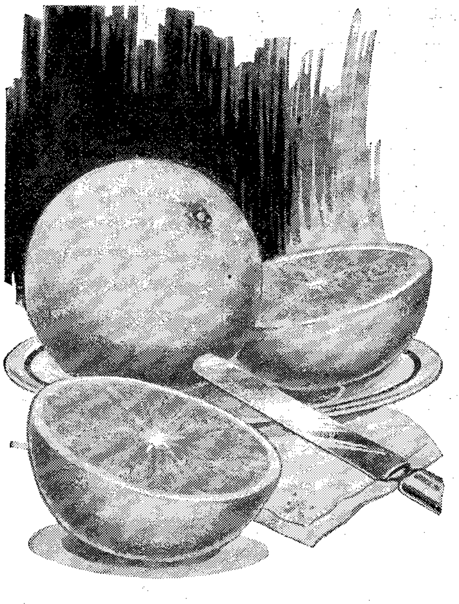

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"R. S.," New Haven, Conn.—The sciolist who has informed suffering humanity that *scoff-law* is established in the language is evidently a believer in *sciology* which, but for its pronunciation, one is almost tempted in these days of Blue Sky Laws to spell *skyology*.

The word is of very recent coinage, and time and usage alone will determine whether it be entitled to admission in the dictionaries. Undoubtedly if it receive general support it will gain admission, but just as one swallow does not make a summer the mere introduction of a word does not establish it in the language. No limit can be put upon the number of words that may be coined at one time or another, for have we not 26 letters in our alphabet which an enterprising mathematician has calculated can be arranged in 620,448,401,733,239,439,369,000 ways? The genius of language watches over its welfare, accepts that which is good and rejects all for which it has no use.

To Several Correspondents.—The pronunciation of Dean *Inge's* name is correctly rendered to rime with *ring*.

"Journalist," New York City.—President Coolidge's use of *propose* for *purpose* has attained a very respectable age. This use, altho condemned by purists, dates from the fourteenth century.

The Funk & Wagnalls *New Standard Dictionary* under *propose* says: "To put and hold before one's mind as a design or determination; formulate as a purpose; purpose; intend; as, 'man never does all he *proposes*.'"

The proverb: "Man *proposes*, God disposes," may be found in George Herbert's Collection, dated 1639. Shakespeare in *Hamlet*, act iii, scene 2, reminds us—

> "What to ourselves in passion we *propose*,
> The passion ending, doth the *purpose* lose."

Nevertheless the Swan of Avon preferred *purpose*, for he used it much more frequently than *propose*.

To Several Correspondents.—In French the name *Camille* is pronounced *ka"mi"ya'*—first *a* as in *arm*, the *i* as in *police*, and the final *a* as in *sofa*. The final *s* in *Saint-Saëns* is pronounced and not silent.

"A. R. B.," Jersey City, N. J.—The term *linage* is the normal form. But *lineage* is more than half a century old and in good use. In fact from 1850, when editors paid reporters and literary hacks by the line, the practise was to offer *lineage* and so spell it. In Chaucer's time *linage* was the spelling of our *lineage* (lineal descent), and continued to the days of Elizabeth. The form *lineage* (descent) was introduced by Rowe in 1701.

"J. W. W.," De Graff, Ohio.—"(1) What is the purpose of the *Wilson foundation?* (2) What is meant by one senator being paired with another?"

(1) The Literary Digest, of February 25, 1922, says that the *Wilson foundation* represents "a national fund of one or two million to be held in trust, the proceeds to be used in erecting ways at stated intervals for meritorious service to democracy, the public welfare, liberal thought or peace through justice."

(2) When a senator finds he will be unable to vote on a question by absence he arranges with another senator with opposite views not to vote.

"W. P.," New York City.—"Please let me know the difference between *comprehend* and *apprehend*, *vengeance* and *revenge*."

Fernald in his "Synonyms, Antonyms and Prepositions" says: "We *apprehend* what is presented to the mind, whether through the senses or by any other means. . . . That which we *apprehend* we catch, as with the hand; that which we *comprehend* we, as it were, grasp around, take together, seize, embrace wholly within the mind. Many things may be *apprehended* which can not be *comprehended;* a child can *apprehend* the distinction between right and wrong, yet the philospher can not *comprehend* it in its fulness. We can *apprehend*

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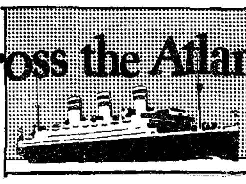

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the will of God as revealed in conscience or the Scriptures; we can *conceive* of certain attributes of Deity, as his truth and justice; but no finite intelligence can *comprehend* the Divine Nature, in its majesty, power, and perfection."

The difference between *vengeance* and *revenge*, quoting from the same source, is: "*Revenge* is the act of making return for an injury done to oneself by doing injury to another person. . . . *Vengeance*, which once meant an indignant vindication of justice, now signifies the most furious and unsparing *revenge*. *Revenge* emphasizes more the personal injury in return for which it is inflicted, *vengeance* the ill desert of those upon whom it is inflicted."

"B. O. M.," Robinson, Ill.—The correct pronunciation of the word *skoal* is *skol—o* as in *go*.

"R. L.," Okay, Okla.—"Please tell me which is correct, *Summiters* or *Summiteers* for a proper name."

If you refer to the residents of a place named *Summit*, the noun denoting place of dwelling would be formed by adding the suffix *-er;* hence *Summiter*, a person living in Summit or on the summit. The suffix *-eer* denotes calling or profession, as, *charioteer*.

"M. D. B.," Victor, Mont.—"What territory is called the *Near East*, and why is it so named?"

Persia, Arabia, and Asia Minor are grouped as the *Near East*, as distinguished from the *Far East*, which includes China, Indo-China, and Japan.

"L. L.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"In the following sentence, 'I know you can appreciate my pain as you went through the same illness,' is *appreciate* used correctly?"

This use of the word *appreciate* is frequently heard. The more careful users of the language, however, reserve the word to express value and would say "I know you can *realize* my pain" or "can fully *sympathize* with me, as you went through the same illness."

"E. H. G.," Madison, Wisc.—"Kindly give me some information regarding the origin and history, if possible, of the word *mayonnaise*."

Mayonnaise is a name applied to a salad-dressing. The derivation of the word is from *Mahon*, plus the French suffix *-aise*. *Mahon*, frequently called *Port Mahon*, is an important seaport on the island of Minorca in the Balearic Isles, off the coast of Spain in the Mediterranean. Olive oil is one of the exports of this port and hence a French salad-dressing of oil from Mahon became *mayonnaise*. *Mahon* in time received its name from its founder, a brother of Hannibal and a Carthaginian, General Mago, who founded the city about 205 B. C.

"M. P.," Goldthwaite, Texas.—The word *bloc* is a French term and means "a group, as of politicians or economists formed to foster special interests or to obstruct legislative action." Its equivalent in English is *block*.

"J. H. D.," Ligonier, Pa.—"Is *viveur* a word recognized in the English language? I suspect it is a French word, but the passage in which I saw it, it was written as English."

The word *viveur* is French. It is noted in dictionaries usually in combination with the adjective *bon* and means "one who lives high," but the really accepted literary form is *bon-vivant*, "one given to the indulgence of the appetites."

"M. L. G.," West Philadelphia, Pa.—"Please tell me which other European city beside Rome is built on seven hills."

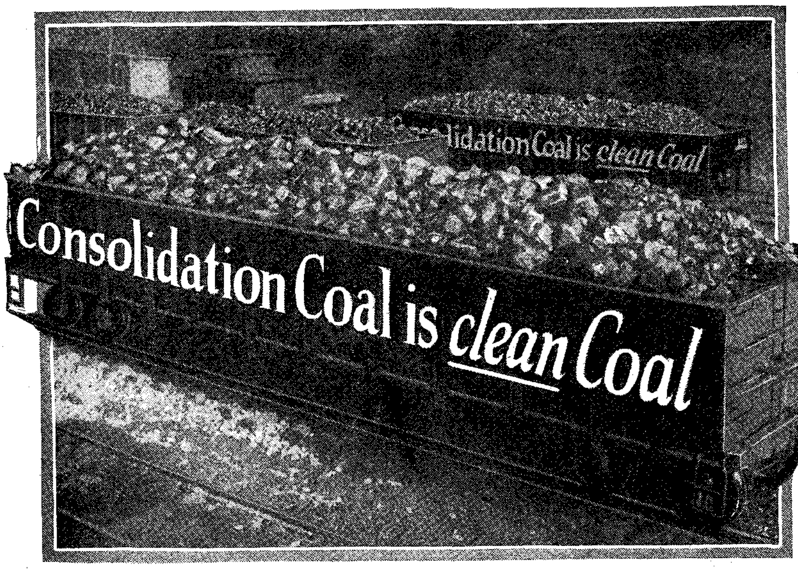
None of our books of reference throw any light upon any other city beside Rome as being built on seven hills. At one time San Francisco was known as being so built.

"A. H. P.," Detroit, Mich.—The word *chassis* is the same in the plural as in the singular. *Chasses* is an incorrect form.

"H. A. D.," Abbeville, Miss.—The word *precedence* is pronounced *pri-si'dens*—the first *i* as in *habit*, the second *i* as in *police*, and *e* as in *get*.

"T. T. C.," Salem, Ohio.—"Kindly tell me the origin of the meaning of the terms *squaw winter* and *Indian summer*."

Squaw winter is a brief period of cold weather possibly accompanied by snow flurries, preceding *Indian summer*. *Indian summer* is a period of mild or warm weather occurring the latter part of October, with hazy atmosphere usually along the horizon and clear sky. It corresponds to the English *St. Luke's* or *St. Martin's summer*. The origin of either form is unknown.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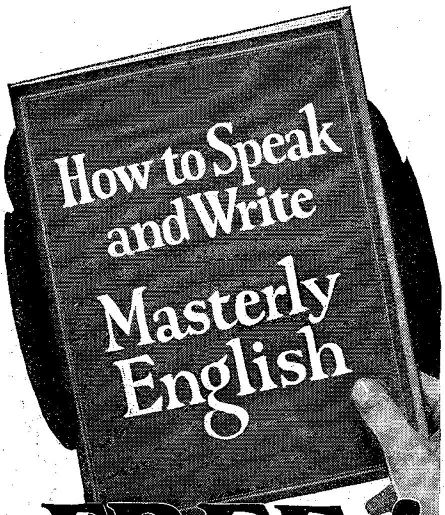
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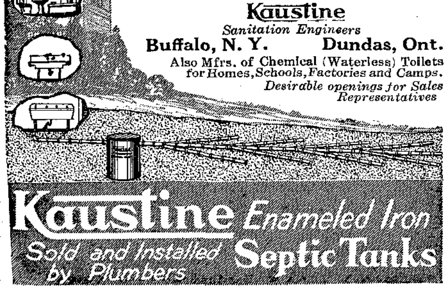
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We'd Never Thought of That.—SMALL GIRL—"Mummy, how do angels get their nighties on over their wings?"—*The Passing Show (London).*

Did He "Can" It, Too?—"What's the matter?"

"I wrote an article on fresh milk, and the editor condensed it."—*Pelican.*

Say It with Flowers.—Don't divorce your wife. Take her a dozen roses. The shock will kill her, and you can use the roses for the funeral.—*The Vancouver Sun.*

General Dawes Masters French.—General Dawes has been getting up his vocabulary for use in France. It is simple—"*L'enfer et Marie.*"—*Minneapolis Journal.*

Small Denomination.—BENHAM—"Everything he touches turns to money."

MRS. BENHAM—"If he touched you, I suppose you would turn to a German mark."—*New York Sun and Globe.*

One Worse Bet.—If there is anything more distressing to the earnest, thoughtful man than to see so many people live without working, it is to see so many work without living.—*Boston Transcript.*

Not Particular, but Plenty.—SHE—"Does skating require any particular application?"

HE—"No; arnica or horse liniment—one's as good as the other."—*Boston Transcript.*

Another Auto Danger.—"The whole population of the United States," says a statistician, "could go motoring at the same time." But that would ruin the grand old sport of pedestrian-hunting.—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

Ready to Help.—MRS. NEUROTIQUE—"Doctor, don't you think I have traumatic neurosis?"

DOCTOR—"Not yet, but I'll write you out a list of the symptoms and you can go home and start working on them."—*Life.*

Perplexities of Statesmanship.—"Of course, you agree that taxes ought to be reduced."

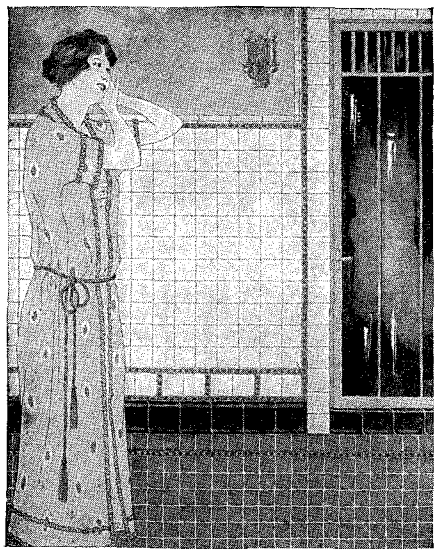
"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum. "That's the way my constituents feel about it. Only so many of them want to reduce their own and increase those of some other fellow."—*Washington Star.*

A Choice of Evils.—"Bobby," said the teacher sternly, "do you know that you have broken the eighth Commandment by stealing James's apple?"

"Well," explained Bobby, "I might just as well break the eighth and have the apple as to break the tenth and only covet it."—*Forecast.*

Oversight or Neglect.—It was a sleepy sort of day, the class was about half the usual size and the Prof. was calling the roll in a half-absent manner. To each name some one had answered "here" until the name Smith was called. Silence reigned supreme for a moment only to be broken by the Prof.'s voice.

"My word! Hasn't Mr. Smith any friends here?"—*Humbug.*



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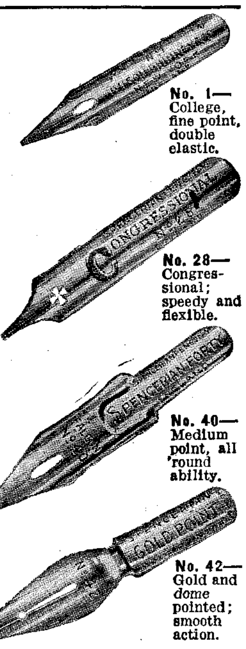

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